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A plan for eſtabliſhing committees for the improvement of Trade, Navigation, Agriculture, and Manufactures, in every county in England.

THE plan which the author exhibits, were it to be carried into execution, would moſt undoubtedly be productive of many and great advantages. He propoſes,

1. That a general or county meeting be held every year at the principal city, or town, neareſt the centre of each county; and that the time of meeting be about Michaelmas.

2. That every pariſh, in every county, make choice of a fit and able perſon, well acquainted with the ſtate of the pariſh, its trade, its manufactures, the nature of its ſoil, and the extent of its rivers, and what improvements each or all of theſe are ſuſceptible of, in order to attend ſuch meeting.

3. That every pariſh ſhall contribute the ſum of two or more guineas, according to its extent or abilities, in order to create a common or county ſtock, to be applied in premiums for new diſcoveries, or improvements in the ſeveral branches of uſeful knowledge, or in bounties to perſons of merit, who may, by misfortunes, have become real objects of general commiſeration.

4. That at every ſuch meeting, a committee be appointed, conſiſting of ſeven or more perſons, for every particular branch, namely, one for Trade, one for

Navigation, one for Agriculture, and one for Manufactures; and, to prevent all undue preference, thoſe who ſhall be choſen to ſerve on theſe committees ſhall attend at their own expence: Their meetings to be held once a-month in the ſummer, and once in every quarter in the winter; of which public notice be given in the papers, that every one who may have any thing to offer, may know when and where to attend, to preſent the ſame. As many pariſh-deputies as may be ſo inclined, may aſſiſt and vote at theſe committee-meetings, in like manner as is now practiſed by truſtees of the high-ways, &c.

5. That the committee for Trade conſiſt of merchants, or gentlemen ſkilled in mercantile affairs, whoſe chief attention be directed towards encouraging the exportation of thoſe commodities or manufactures of which the county has an exceſs, and towards procuring upon the eaſieſt terms, the importation of thoſe other commodities of which the county may be in want. On this principle, proviſions for the poor ſhould always be firſt conſidered.

6. The committee of Navigation (by which inland navigation is meant) ſhould conſiſt of ſuch ingenious artiſts as are ſkilled in the principles of mechanics and ſurveying, and are themſelves able to judge of the practicability of any ſcheme that may be offered for facilitating the intercourſe by water between the principal places of trade in the ſame county, or with other navigations, by which the general intercourſe may be more beneficially carried on.

7. The committee of Agriculture ſhould conſiſt of ſuch practical cultivators of land as have made the principles of vegetation a part of their ſtudy, and who, by attending experimentally to the propenſities of Nature in the production of various plants by ſoils particularly adapted to their growth, are able to determine, in a great meaſure, on the probabilities of ſucceſs that may attend the introduction of more profitable articles of huſbandry than thoſe already in common uſe, and, conſequently, ſave much money to individuals, that otherwiſe might be thrown away in fruitleſs experiments.

8. The committee of Manufactures ſhould conſiſt of perſons well acquainted with the genius of the people, and the kinds of raw materials that are moſt abundant, and eaſieſt to be procured in each reſpective county. Such manufactures as depend upon foreign materials for their ſubſiſtence, though they may flouriſh for a while, are liable to ſo many interruptions, that the poor employed in fabricating them are frequently reduced to the greateſt ſtraits, and the pariſhes to which theſe people belong are grievouſly burthened in ſupporting them; but where there is plenty of raw materials on the ſpot, ſuch manufactures can never fail.

9. All theſe committees are not only to communicate with each other, but are to hold a general correſpondence with the committees of the ſame denomination all over the kingdom; ſo that, if any uſeful art or invention ſhould be propoſed in one place, the reſt may be immediately acquainted with it, and all be called upon to reward and encourage the author.

It were needleſs to enlarge upon the many advantages that will accrue to individuals, and to the community, by carrying this plan into execution.

To the committee of Trade, the navigator and the fiſherman might apply for encouragement or relief.

To the committee of Agriculture, the huſbandman and the planter, the gardener, and the different claſſes of tool-makers for the purpoſes of cultivation, might apply, for inſtruction, reward, or encouragement.

To the committee of inland navigation, artiſts ſkilled in draining, levelling, cutting canals, making reſervoirs, mining, raiſing water, or conducting ſtreams, as well as thoſe qualified for undertaking more expenſive navigations on rivers, might addreſs themſelves; and if their projects, upon examination, were approved, patrons would be found to carry them into execution.

To the committee of Manufactures, not only clothiers, and fabricators of wool, but the workers of iron, of timber, and of clay, the ſtaples of which are the produce of our country, might impart their projects, make their complaints, point out the redreſs, diſcover frauds, and ſuggeſt remedies.

At meetings like theſe,

The general ſtate and condition, not only of every county, but of every pariſh in every county, might be known, the diſputes between pariſhes heard and determined without the expence of law-ſuits; even caſes of private property might be arbitrated, and many litigious ſuits

prevented

prevented by mutual reference to the deciſion of the gentlemen appointed to preſide in theſe committees:

Matters that concerned the general welfare of each county reſpectively, and which could not be carried into execution without the aid of parliament, might be propoſed, conſidered, and well digeſted, before application is made to the legiſlature to enact the ſame into a law:

Meaſures likewiſe might be more effectually entered into, for oppoſing any act that ſhould be in agitation, and which might be judged prejudicial to the particular intereſts of any county, or number of counties. Objections would certainly come with more weight from theſe meetings, than from the oppoſition of private individuals:

The merits of candidates for ſeats in parliament would naturally be made matter of inquiry; and gentlemen reſident in the county, of known integrity, and well-wiſhers to its proſperity, meet with encouragement, in preference to ſtrangers, courtiers, or place-hunters:

The conduct of repreſentatives, after being choſen, would likewiſe be canvaſſed; and if any member was detected in betraying the truſt repoſed in him by his conſtituents, or in giving his voice contrary to the true intereſt of the people, for the ſake of a place or a penſion, meaſures would infallibly be concerted to prevent effectually his being rechoſen; which would be one great means of diſappointing both the *briber* and the *bribed*, and corruption would thereby receive a check.

Such meetings would moſt certainly contribute greatly towards the ſo-much-wiſhed-for ſecurity of Britiſh freedom, AN HONEST PARLIAMENT. They would prove a counterpoiſe to that baneful influence which the peerage have lately aſſumed in the election of repreſentatives. Gentlemen who are choſen to parliament by the intereſt of this or that great Duke or Lord, can never be ſaid to be the repreſentatives of the people who nominally are their conſtituents, but the repreſentatives of the great men by whoſe influence they are choſen. And there are but very few inſtances upon the rolls of parliament, where any member ſo choſen ever deſerted his patron's cauſe, when it claſhed with the cauſe of the people; though there are many inſtances on the other ſide of the queſtion, where members have made their patrons favours the ladder to their own preferment. *Gent. Mag.*

SIR, *Near Rutherglen, Nov.* 12.

THE advertiſement by Mr Pagan of Glaſgow, and Dr Witherſpoon of New Jerſey [482.], hath been criticiſed in moſt of the Scottiſh news-papers [483.] The difficulties which ſettlers muſt meet with, from the coldneſs of the climate, and the wildneſs of the country, have been brought to view, and perhaps exaggerated. One will, however, be apt to preſume, that a great part of Nova Scotia cannot be more diſagreeable to Scottiſh, than Canada is to French conſtitutions: and it is well known, that many people from France had ſettled in Canada before the late war, and are ſtill living there in a very comfortable and elegant manner; and to this preſumption the accounts given us by experienced and intelligent people ſeem to correſpond. Beſides, Dr Witherſpoon hath acceſs to know the ſoil and climate in that part of the province of which he hath obtained a grant: he is abundantly able to judge what is, or is not a proper place for ſettlers; and it would be extremely hard to ſuſpect, that he would entice his countrymen to ſettle in a land where they muſt either ſtarve or live in miſery. His reputation is at ſtake, and it is alſo his intereſt that the colony may flouriſh. All this, it is true, doth not amount to full evidence, and I confeſs I am not well enough informed to ſay any thing poſitive on the one ſide or the other: but I cannot help thinking, that the gentlemen who have been at pains to diſcourage people from accepting of Mr Pagan's offers, ought to have done ſomething more than they have yet done. If by the unhappy police of this country, many families are laid under a neceſſity of emigrating, theſe gentlemen ſhould have pointed out to them, ſome other colony in America, where they may ſettle to more advantage than they can do in Nova Scotia: and till they do ſo, * will be univerſally ſuſpected, that it is purely their own intereſt, and not the welfare of the emigrants, which they have in view; it will be believed that they are in ſome degree of fear leſt they be loſers, if any conſiderable number of farmers and mechanics ſhould remove to Nova Scotia, were they to be ever ſo happy in it.

By the ſhock which the national credit hath lately ſuſtained, the neceſſary conſequence of an extravagant paper-currency, many hundreds, I may ſay thouſands, of weavers, tanners, and other

mechanics, have been diſmiſſed from buſineſs: by the racking of land-rents, which is alſo in a great meaſure owing to that currency, many of the ſmaller farmers have been ruined and ſet adrift: there is not a conſiderable farmer in this neighbourhood having occaſion for two men-ſervants, who might not eaſily get ten; for numbers of able-bodied men are daily ſoliciting to be employed in country-labour. If ſuch perſons cannot find employment, they muſt however be maintained; if they are willing to emigrate, how can it be prudent to hinder them. If the *wiſe* and *humane* gentlemen I ſpeak of, are ſure that Nova Scotia is an improper place for them, they, from humanity and ſound policy, ſhould either direct them to ſettle in a Britiſh colony, where their condition will be comfortable; or elſe they ſhould immediately find out employment to all mechanics who want it, and they ſhould alſo lighten the burden which moſt part of farmers in this country have borne for twenty years paſt. For if ſuch a number of people cannot get employment at home, and are alſo intimidated from going abroad, they may probably become very turbulent neighbours in the country. Hunger is a powerful enemy to fight againſt; and though they have been hitherto peaceable, it may puſh them on to the moſt unlawful and deſperate attempts. There have long ago been Levellers in Scotland, and very lately Hearts of Steel in Ireland. —— With great ſubmiſſion, I think it were to be wiſhed, that ſome of your intelligent correſpondents would inquire into the cauſes of that ſpirit of emigration which prevails ſo much in this country, and what is the beſt method to put a ſtop to it. —— *I am, &c.*

Cal. Merc. A BYSTANDER.

To Lord Dartmouth. [455.]

MY LORD, *London, Nov.* 30.

WERE I longer to defer laying before the public an uncommon ſcene of cruelty carrying on in the iſland of St Vincent, againſt the innocent, natural inhabitants, I might juſtly be ſuſpected of having deſerted the cauſe of civil liberty, which ought to be held ſacred and inviolable in every part of the Britiſh empire.

It is to you, my Lord, theſe unfortunate iſlanders muſt look for inſtant relief, if it be not too late, to put a ſtop to the murderous commiſſion ſent out by your predeceſſor to extirpate them.

The inhabitants of St Vincent, when it was in the poſſeſſion of the French, conſiſted of the yellow *Carribs*, the ancient people of the iſland, whoſe numbers are at preſent very inconſiderable; — the black *Carribs*, improperly ſo called, being chiefly the deſcendents of ſome blacks, or negroes, ſhipwrecked on the iſland in the laſt century, who were kindly entertained and incorporated with the yellow *Carribs*; — laſtly, the French, who obtained permiſſion from theſe old inhabitants to ſettle on a part of the iſland, which is ſeparated from the remainder by a chain of mountains. The French King, by the peace of 1763, could cede to G. Britain only that part of the iſland which was inhabited by his ſubjects; and the French miniſter, De Buſſy, in 1761, particularly mentioned to Mr Pit, that "Dominica and St Vincent were held of right by the natural inhabitants under the protection of France:" changing therefore their allegiance, one would imagine they ſhould now hold the ſame right under the protection of G. Britain.

But, my Lord, the diſgraceful truth ſhall be told. — Lord Hillſborough liſtened to a petition, framed with the moſt ſelfiſh views by ſome merchants here, who had purchaſed or lent money on lands at St Vincent, and backed by the firſt commiſſioner for the ſale of lands there. On a pretence that their eſtates are not ſecure while the free black inhabitants poſſeſs their ancient ſettlements behind the chain of mountains, (a part of the iſland to which the French never laid any claim), a commiſſion was iſſued, which coſts this nation 12,000*l.* per ann. to extirpate all the black native free inhabitants, who refuſe to quit their poſſeſſions, and to ſuffer themſelves to be tranſported to the barren iſland of St Matthew.

Reſiſtance might be well expected, and now intelligence is received, that Britiſh troops are employed to put theſe people to the ſword, under the ſpecious pretext of deſtroying inſurgents. Thus is the Britiſh government reviving the Spaniſh cruelties at the conqueſt of Mexico, to gratify avaricious merchants, landholders, and venal commiſſioners.

A word to the humane, to the juſt, to the wiſe, is ſufficient: let me therefore intreat you to diſpatch a ſloop without loſs of time from Plymouth to ſuſpend this bloody commiſſion, that it may not become a ſubject of parliamentary inquiry.

PROBUS.

On the national debt.

Lord North replied to Mr Cornewall, That in his opinion Mr Jenkinſon had ſatisfactorily anſwered Mr Dowdeſwell's objections to the lottery; that, however ſevere that Hon. Gentleman's reflections might be upon him, he would not repine while they tended to the public good; that as to the money ariſing from the ſale of lands in the conquered iſlands, he could not explain the reaſon of its not reaching to the treaſury, but the fact was, that it had not yet reached it; that he underſtood the gentleman who ſuperintended that buſineſs was on his paſſage home, and that he doubted not but he would ſatisfactorily explain the myſtery; that, with reſpect to Sir W. Yonge's poſſeſſing ſo many places, the preſent miniſters were not peculiarly blameable; that no complaint had yet been preferred againſt him; that he acted, and with ſatisfaction, in the ſame capacity during two former adminiſtrations, in one of which Mr Dowdeſwell bore a capital part; that the Hon. Gentleman had his leave to repreſent him as a bull or bear or lame duck in the alley, if he pleaſed; that there were as good reaſons for ordering out a fleet, as there were for countermanding it; that every thing was obtained which could be obtained by a fleet; that, except he was commanded by the Houſe, he could not think it proper to diſcloſe ſo delicate an affair; that time would diſcover it, and fully juſtify the conduct of adminiſtration; that Mr Dowdeſwell accuſed him unreaſonably of having no plan of his own, as it was enough if he approved of another's ſcheme to make him adopt it; that to come into the Houſe, and ſay, "This is my plan, I framed it, and you muſt embrace it," would be ſuch arrogance and preſumption as the Commons of Great Britain would never endure; that he never meant to apply to himſelf the character of a great miniſter which he had given; that it flowed naturally from the reſt of his diſcourſe; that any man in the Houſe, and particularly Mr Dowdeſwell, would execute better than himſelf a truſt, which, however, he endeavoured to diſcharge faithfully and ably, as far as his talents would go.

Mr E. Burke ſpoke next, to the following purport.

"I do not riſe ſo much to diſcuſs the new plan of finance propoſed by the miniſter, as to offer my ſentiments upon certain unconſtitutional doctrines which he has advanced. The Rt Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke ſecond in the debate, (Mr Dowdeſwell), begs to know the reaſon of the contradictory orders lately iſſued from the admiralty; for, notwithſtanding the pretended ignorance of an Hon. Gentleman who ſits at that board, ſuch orders, I find, were actually iſſued. The Noble Lord does not deny, that we have a right to inquire into this, as well as into all other matters that affect the commonwealth. But how would he have us inſtitute this inquiry? what plan does he chalk out to enable us to come at the proper *data*, at the facts upon which our deciſion muſt depend! Why, he refers us to time. Time is the ſole oracle to whom we muſt apply for the ſolution of all our doubts and difficulties: from the miniſter no information is to be expected. Theſe ſecrets, as too ſacred to be truſted to our profane keeping, he preſerves locked up in his own breaſt. How long is it ſince we became thus unworthy of having whatever affected the honour and dignity of the nation communicated to us? There was a time when miniſters thought themſelves bound to account to this aſſembly for their conduct; but it is now no more. If we call upon thoſe who are in reſponſible offices for any neceſſary information, they deſire us to go and conſult time. The ancient parliamentary mode was, to apply to the treaſury, to the admiralty, or directly to the ſovereign; but now we muſt turn our eyes to time. A very uſeful invention this to adminiſtration; for it will render any inquiry into their conduct very difficult, if not impoſſible.—Sir, I am not ſurpriſed to find the Houſe ſo very diſorderly; for the matter under conſideration is of ſo very little conſequence, that it does not deſerve their attention. The public entertain the ſame opinion; for you ſee the galleries are like to break down with the weight of ſtrangers, as you are pleaſed to call the people of England. How well this circumſtance proves the exiſtence of that ſympathy which ought ever to ſubſiſt between the electors and the elected! But where is the wonder? The diſcuſſion of a plan of finance, new in its kind, and extenſive in its effects, a plan upon which

which the miniſter means to build the ſalvation of this country, is to them an object neither of curioſity nor of intereſt. They treat it as if it affected their conſtituents as little as themſelves. But why do I talk of conſtituents? They have been long out of the queſtion.—Sir, I proteſt, this is a mere parliamentary farce, and you act a great part in this farce. I ſee I ſhall be called to order. Be it ſo: I will do my duty, and ſpeak my ſentiments without reſerve. I repeat it, this is but a grand parliamentary farce. The miniſter comes down in ſtate, attended with his creatures of all denominations, with beaſts clean and unclean; for the treaſury, as it has been managed of late, has been worſe than Noah's ark. With ſuch, however, as they are, he comes down, opens his budget, and edifies us all with his ſpeech. Well: he ſits down. What is the conſequence? One half of the Houſe goes away; a gentleman on the oppoſite ſide gets up, and harangues on the ſtate of the nation; and, in order to keep matters even, another half retires at the cloſe of his ſpeech. A third gentleman follows their example, and rids the houſe of another half—[*loud laugh through the houſe*]—Sir, I take the blunder to myſelf, and expreſs my ſatisfaction at having ſaid any thing that can put the Houſe in good humour. Whether the Houſe be emptied by one half, two halves, or three halves, the public is equally deſerted. While gentlemen will not only not attend their duty in parliament, but diſturb and confound thoſe who would preſerve at leaſt ſome ſhow of conſcience, how can I help calling this a parliamentary farce? Sir, it is an egregious farce, and the nation ſees and feels it. But what care they? They are firm and ſteady, and deſpiſe the clamours of faction. Sir, when did you hear of an odious miniſtry that did not call the clamours of the people the clamours of faction? I am not ſurpriſed at their firmneſs and ſteadineſs; I mean their firmneſs and ſteadineſs in keeping their places. Who that is deſtitute of conſcience, and that laughs at the murmurs of his fellow-ſubjects, would not in this Houſe, ſurrounded by a complaiſant majority within doors, and defended by 40,000 men without doors; who, I ſay, thus diſpoſed, would not ſhow as much firmneſs and ſteadineſs as our intrepid miniſters? But have they diſcovered the ſame firmneſs in negotiating with our enemies? that is the queſtion. There is not a liſping infant that will not anſwer in the negative.

Having ſaid thus much, let me join my Hon. friend on the floor, in proteſting againſt this new and dangerous mode, which has been lately adopted, of diverting ſums appropriated by parliament to particular purpoſes from the ſpecified ſervices. If this practice be allowed, I do not ſee for what purpoſe we aſſemble here, and aſſume the name of the people's repreſentatives. Give but a diſcretionary power of this ſort to any man, and he will render it impoſſible for you ever to know the detail of every ſervice, or to detect him in any fraud or peculation. Far be it from me to charge Lord Sandwich with any thing of this nature. No, Sir; ſuch an attempt would be vain: the public knows him to be a man of pure hands and hallowed heart; in ſhort, an Iſraelite indeed. An attack therefore upon his character would be as ridiculous as impotent: it would be only biting a file.

And now, Sir, indulge me with leave to ſay a few words upon the ſubject of military eſtabliſhments.

The practice of keeping on foot large ſtanding armies in time of peace, though not abſolutely modern, for we read of ſuch an inſtitution in ancient times, is new to the extent it is now carried in Europe. Charles V. was perhaps the firſt great monarch that ſet the example. Lewis XIV. trod in his ſteps. But what was the conſequence of their mighty efforts? In time of peace they exhauſted that ſtrength which they ſhould have reſerved for war. Thoſe young and vigorous men, whom they kept in idleneſs, ſhould have, by their induſtry and labour, added to the wealth and population of the ſtate. Hence, when they entered upon real action, they found themſelves deſtitute of the ſinews of war, of wealth, of proviſions and money, and recruits of men, without which veterans ſoon moulder away; and convinced them of the ſhortſightedneſs of their politics; while their adverſaries, though a little imbarraſſed at firſt, improved daily, and went on from ſtrength to ſtrength, till at laſt they proved ſuperior. It is therefore with regret, that I ſee our military and naval eſtabliſhments conſtantly upon the increaſe. At the end of every war it gains ſomething. At the cloſe of K. William's wars, 8000 men conſtituted our ſtanding army. It gradually roſe from

from that number to 16,000; and now it ſtands at 25,000. The Iriſh army was augmented in the ſame manner from twelve thouſand nominally to fifteen thouſand; and yet I will venture to ſay, that Ireland is not better protected, nor ſecured in any ſhape, than it was before the augmentation. Upon the ſame plan, our ſeamen are augmented. In ſhort, all our expences of every kind are conſtantly riſing, not only according to the prices of things, a misfortune which will neceſſarily attend the increaſe of ſpecie, but alſo according to the lapſe of time. Every year adds ſomething new to our diſburſements. What will be the conſequence of this profuſion? In vain do our revenues increaſe, (a ſuppoſition, indeed, which does not ſeem juſtified by this year's accounts), if we thus eat our corn in the blade, and ſpend our ſtrength upon the empty air. If we thus draw our ſwords before the day of battle comes, and exhauſt upon the parade what ſhould be reſerved for the field, we ſhall certainly find ourſelves in the ſituation of Lewis XIV. who, with an army of 300,000 veterans, found himſelf at laſt unable to cope with this nation, who had entered the field with leſs than 10,000 men. It muſt be confeſſed, that at firſt we are in ſome confuſion, or, as the Noble Lord elegantly calls it, in a flurry; but we ſoon recover. We are naturally warlike, and in a ſhort time learn tactics. Poſſeſſed of wealth, poſſeſſed of people, poſſeſſed in ſhort of all the ſinews of war, we every day gain upon the enemy, and his ſpirits ſink as ours riſe. This being evidently the ſtate of the caſe, what can we mean by imitating thoſe two ſtates of Germany, who are gradually waſting one another's ſtrength by an armed peace, and who are every day ruining their ſubjects for the ſhow of an army, which in time will moulder away, and leave a dreadful waſte behind? France has diſcovered the bad policy of keeping up a large army, and has therefore begun a plan of reduction. While ſhe is retrenching, ought we to add? Let us return to our old policy, by which we grew great and glorious, and truſt to our own native bravery, and the ſtrength of our inſular ſituation, for our defence. Formerly our militia was nothing, now it is added to our annual expence. When it was eſtabliſhed, ought not the regulars to have been proportionably reduced? But the miniſter will ſay, what could be done? When France ſent an armament to any part of the world, were we not forced to ſend out an armament of obſervation? If they ſent a fleet to Mauritius, did not prudence require, that we ſhould ſend out a fleet to watch their motions? By no means. If you follow this plan, you teach France and Spain the true ſecret of ruining you. The moſt prudential method of proceeding in theſe caſes is this: You have ambaſſadors at foreign courts, and, if they be vigilant, they may give you intelligence of all the motions of your rivals. Without their knowledge, they can ſend out neither fleet nor army. As ſoon, therefore, as you learn that they have taken any ſtep that indicates hoſtility, demand an explanation, a categorical anſwer, with reſpect to the deſtination of the armament; and let them know, that they ſhall anſwer in Europe for any hoſtile meaſure they take in Aſia or America; that you will not be purſuing them from place to place, but ſtrike a deciſive blow where it is moſt convenient; that, inſtead of keeping a fleet in the Eaſt or Weſt Indies, you will ſeize their merchantmen, burn their harbours, and deſtroy their men of war. This is the true way of dealing with France and Spain. The law of nations has eſtabliſhed it as a maxim, and to the obſervance of it at the beginning of the laſt war, the King of Pruſſia owes that great and glorious figure which he now cuts in Europe. Would it be unworthy of our miniſtry to imitate ſo great a politician?"

In anſwer to ſome of theſe arguments, Mr Charles Fox obſerved, that there was nothing new in the admiralty's practice of applying to one what was intended by parliament for another, as it was authoriſed to do ſo, not only by cuſtom and neceſſity, but by the very words of the grant, as any one might ſee by conſulting the act.

Mr Burke replied, that he was very well ſatisfied that the practice, as now managed, was not only new, but unconſtitutional; that, till now, it was never heard, that the admiralty, inſtead of giving a minute detail of the application of ſo large a ſum as 500,000l. laid out according to its own diſcretion, told the Houſe in general, that the money was expended upon the navy; that ſome regulation in ſo eſſential a point was, for the future, abſolutely neceſſary.

Conſtantine Phipps ſaid, that the merit of Lord Sandwich conſiſted in having inſiſted upon being the ſole director of the

navy,

navy, and refuſing to undertake that department, if he was not allowed more ample powers than his predeceſſors: in ſhort, if he was not to be his own maſter, and not the deputy of another man. If this ſtate of the caſe was true, his conduct, he ſaid, was certainly meritorious.

Mr T. Townſhend ſaid, that many members had miſunderſtood what was ſaid by Mr Dowdeſwell, with regard to the navy; that he did not accuſe any man of malverſation, but blame the Houſe for not inſiſting upon a minute and circumſtantial detail of the expenditure of the money laid out upon the navy; that he was convinced the troops we had ſtationed in the Weſt Indies anſwered no good purpoſe; that the Weſt-India iſlands muſt be protected by our ſhipping, not by our ſoldiery; that European ſoldiers found that country only a grave; that by accident he had ſeen a regiment returned from their two-years ſervice in that part of the world, and that they were reduced to ſeventy men; that their ſucceſſors in the ſame period of time would be equally reduced; that for theſe reaſons, nothing was more impolitic than to keep up ſo large an army, which in caſe of neceſſity muſt prove ineffectual, as it was merely nominal, as it ſwallowed up as much pay as if it was complete, and was incapable of any real ſervice.

Lord North ſaid, that he agreed with Mr Burke in the general principles which he laid down, and that no man laid them down in a more agreeable and convincing manner; but that general principles were not always applicable to particular caſes; that the armament in the Eaſt Indies was ſent out as a fleet of obſervation to prevent any deſigns of the French in that quarter; that France had a conſiderable force ſtationed at the Mauritius; that that force was obviouſly intended againſt our dominions in India; that ſelf-preſervation called for preventive meaſures on our ſide; that the miniſtry would have been blamed, and juſtly blamed, if they had not taken this ſtep; that when our rival withdrew her forces, ours would naturally follow; that, in conſequence, our navy would be leſſened by ſix ſhips; that when this event actually took place, he was of opinion that we ſhould return to our old eſtabliſhment of 16,000 men; that he would join iſſue with any man in making any reduction that was conſiſtent with the general ſafety; that the reflections caſt upon the diſburſement of the money appropriated to the ſervice of the navy, were ill-founded; that the admiralty was not, by the grant, confined to ſuch narrow limits as was uſual in other caſes; that, however, thoſe who ſat at the board, were anſwerable for any miſapplication of the money allotted for the ſea-ſervice; that he was perſuaded it had been on this occaſion properly applied; and that it was at any time in the power of the Houſe to be convinced of it.

Anecdote of the celebrated Hogarth.

IT happened, in the early part of Mr Hogarth's life, that a nobleman came to him to ſit for his picture, who was uncommonly ugly and deformed. It was executed after the neceſſary ſittings, with a ſkill that did honour to the artiſt's abilities; but the likeneſs was rigidly obſerved, without the neceſſary attention to *compliment* or *flattery*.—The Peer, diſguſted at this counterpart of his dear perſon, never once thought of ſending for a *reflection*, that could only inſult him with his infirmities, for deformities he never perceived. Some time was ſuffered to elapſe, before the artiſt applied for his money; but afterwards, various applications were made by him (who then had no need of a banker) for the payment for the picture: as many evaſive anſwers were returned to theſe applications. The painter, however, at laſt hit upon an expedient, which he knew muſt alarm the nobleman's pride, and on that account anſwer his purpoſe.—'Twas couched in the following card:

"Mr Hogarth's dutiful reſpects to Lord ———. Finding that he does not mean to have the picture which was drawn for him, he is informed again of Mr H.'s neceſſity for the money: if therefore his Lordſhip does not ſend for it in three days, it will be diſpoſed of, with the addition of a tail, and ſome other little appendages, to Mr *Hare*, the famous wild-beaſt man; Mr *Hogarth* having given that gentleman a conditional promiſe of it for an *exhibition-picture*, on his Lordſhip's refuſal."

It had the deſired effect. The picture was ſent for home, and committed to—the fire!

Memorandum. Dry ſalt applied to the wound is recommended as an immediate remedy for the bite of a mad dog. It ſhould be kept on a conſiderable time, and renewed as often as it grows moiſt.

The

The Minutes of the committee of inquiry into East-India affairs, continued. [547.]

Veneris, 8° *die Maii*, 1772.

Petition of Gregore Cojamaul read. [133.]

Gregore Cojamaul—to give an account of the circumſtances of his being taken up, and confined, to the time of his releaſement, and imbarking for England.

On the 14th of March 1768, Rajah Bulwantſing's officer ſeized me at Bara Fort, and told me, it was in conſequence of an order the Rajah had received from the Calcutta Governor, Mr Verelſt.—I was then taken to different forts under forty men, who guarded me. On the 17th they put me in a boat, where was another priſoner, an Armenian gentleman, named *Melcomb Philip*. We were carried to Chauncey, where I received letters of condolence from the Rajah and his miniſters on my impriſonment, and approbation of my conduct.

After ſome days, we were carried to Patna, where we arrived the 30th of March, and were carried before the Company's collector, named *Shitabroy*, who confined us in his cutcherry till the 6th of April. He then ſent away Rajah Bulwantſing's guard, and put Engliſh Seapoys over us. As ſoon as the guard was changed, they carried us into a boat in ſuch a haſty manner, that we could not know what we were accuſed of. One day we heard that there was an order from Mr Vereiſt that we ſhould be carried to Muxadabad before Mhamud Reza Cawn. We arrived at Muxadabad on the 26th of April, and were carried before Mhamud Reza Cawn, who was the ſuperior of the Engliſh collectors, and he ordered us to be carried to a place called *Terribay*. On the 27th of April the Seapoy guard was ſent away, and other Engliſh Seapoys were put in their place, under the command of Major Chriſtian Fiſher. While we were priſoners, our relations and friends applied to the Nabob for our releaſement: he told them, he had wrote to Calcutta for orders. At Calcutta our relations preſented a petition to the Council and Governor, which was preſented to Mr Verelſt himſelf; who told them to go and apply to the Nabob in the city of Muxadabad. On the 23d of May we were releaſed, and ſent to Calcutta, where we arrived the 8th of June.

On the 10th we waited on Mr Verelſt to know his pleaſure. He inſiſted, that we had not been priſoners. I told Mr Verelſt that I had tranſacted buſineſs for ſome Engliſh gentlemen, under a purvannah ſealed with the Company's ſeal. He ſaid, if this be the caſe, you are blameleſs; bring the purvannah, and ſhew it me. I did not bring my purvannah to ſhew him, being adviſed not to do it, becauſe the other gentleman, Melcomb Philip, told me, that he had carried his, and that Mr Verelſt had detained it. Afterwards I was diſtreſſed from an order that no Armenian or Portugueſe ſhould go out of the Engliſh dominions; ſo I remained without having my goods, or being able to recollect my money, which determined me to come to this country to ſeek for juſtice.

Q. To what value do you ſuppoſe the goods and debts you left behind you amounted?—*A.* In all 5000 l.

Q. Was that belonging to yourſelf?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did you leave no goods or debts with which you was intruſted by other people?—*A.* I did.

Q. Whoſe goods?—*A.* Mr Bolts's and Mr Hare's.—I gueſs about 10 or 12,000 l. worth.

Q. In what part of the country were theſe goods and debts?—*A.* In Bulwantſing's dominions.

Q. Since that time have you had no accounts of your debts, or thoſe belonging to Mr Bolts or Mr Hare?—*A.* I have had no account: I have been in England ſince Auguſt 1769.

Q. Whether you ever heard that the Company's ſervants were forbid to trade in Bulwantſing's country?—*A.* No. I think the Company's ſervants were allowed to trade in that country, becauſe I have often ſeen goods there belonging to the Engliſh, and have ſeen Engliſh gomaſtahs in that country.

Q. Do you think your goods and debts, together with thoſe of Mr Bolts and Mr Hare, are loſt, ſo that you ſhall never receive them?—*A.* I don't expect a farthing.

Q. Of the 5000 l. you left, what part was in goods, and what in debts?—*A.* Rather more in debts than in goods.

Q. When you left that country, did you look upon your debts as good?—*A.* At that time every one of them was good.

Q. What part of Mr Bolts's and Mr Hare's property left behind was in goods, and what in debts?—*A.* As I gueſs rather more in goods than in debts?

Q. Did you apprehend that their debts were good when you left that country? —— *A.* They were good.

Q. Whether you know of any goods of Engliſh manufacture being ſold in Bulwantſing's country? —— *A.* No.

Q. Do you know of any Engliſh broad cloth and copper, or other Engliſh commodities, being ſold in Bulwantſing's or Sujah Dowla's country? —— *A.* I never ſaw it, but have heard it has.

Q. About what time was it that you have heard of Engliſh goods being ſold in Bulwantſing's country. —— *A.* Between 1767 and 1768.

Mr Cojamaul's original purvannah produced, and declared by Mr Rumbold to be the purvannah iſſued by him when he was Chief of Patna, and interpreted by Gonyſhamdas as follows.

"The Magnificent Merchants of the Engliſh Company, the Dewans of the Magnificent Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, ſervants of the Bold King Shah Allum.

The Governors, Zemindars, Ghondries, and Canongores of the diſtricts belonging to the province of Gauzepoor, which belongs to the great province of Oud, may obſerve:

Since Gregore Gomaſtah being appointed by Mr Francis Hare, Gentleman, to buy and ſell goods, he going into that country that he may carry on trade for the above-ſaid gentleman, for the ſpace of ſix months, it is neceſſary that no body ſhall interrupt him, that he may carry on trade by uprightneſs with an eaſy mind, it is neceſſary that they having obſerved the power of this order, may put it in execution.

30th of October 1767, in the 9th year of the King.

Gregore Cojamaul."

Q. Had you ever any notice of warning, either from the ſervants of the Engliſh Company, or Bulwantſing, or any of his officers, that you was conducting yourſelf improperly, before you was ſeized and impriſoned? —— *A.* I never had any notice.

Q. Did you think that that purvannah gave you authority to trade for Mr Bolts? —— *A.* No.

Q. Had you any purvannah to trade for Mr Bolts? —— *A.* No.

Q. Had you a right to trade for the Engliſh without a purvannah? —— *A.* I had, being a merchant ſettled in that country.

Q. If you had a right to trade without a purvannah, what uſe was there in having one? —— *A.* I was adviſed, if I did any buſineſs for the Engliſh gentlemen, to get one. I had liberty and permiſſion from Bulwantſing to do buſineſs in that country, and never was moleſted. The Raiah and people were ſatisfied.

Q. Was Gauzepoor part of Bulwantſing's country? —— *A.* It was.

Q. When you came to this kingdom, did you apply to the Eaſt-India Company? —— *A.* I arrived in London the 18th of Auguſt 1769. I preſented a petition to the Court of Directors on the 12th of September, but I never had any anſwer. In October the Secretary ſent me a letter, that he would be glad to ſpeak with me any morning. I employed Mr Bolts, becauſe I could not ſpeak Engliſh myſelf.

Q. Did Mr Verelſt ever deſire you to give him a liſt of your goods, and ſay he would aſſiſt you in recovering them? —— *A.* No.

Q. When you carried on trade in Bulwantſing's country, did you ever make uſe of the Engliſh name? —— *A.* I did not. I had no occaſion, becauſe I was a merchant. I traded for Engliſh gentlemen, but I did not call myſelf an Engliſh gomaſtah, nor ſaid I traded by Engliſh authority.

Thomas Rumbold, Eſq;

With regard to purvannahs, they are of very different kinds. When they are iſſued in the manner of that produced for the purchaſe of goods, the ſervants of the Company have only been intitled to them. They exempt the poſſeſſor from all duties or impoſitions of the officers of the country-government. And no man reſiding in Bulwantſing's country without them, or within the provinces, could have carried on their buſineſs without being liable to frequent interruptions and demand of duties from the farmers of the diſtricts. I believe there have been no Armenians reſiding in Sujah Dowla's country till the influence obtained by the Engliſh: and they were after that in common, with other gomaſtahs, employed by the ſervants of the Company. It was ſometimes a doubt, whether we had a right to grant theſe purvannahs for the purchaſe of goods within his dominions; it had been however for ſome time done, and no notice taken of it, probably from Sujah Dowla's being put in poſſeſſion of that country. In courſe of time complaints came, that gomaſtahs of the Engliſh were guilty of many oppreſſions in that country; many letters were wrote by Sujah Dowla: ſome I received myſelf,

ſelf, and General Smith, who was at the court of Sujah Dowla, often made repreſentations how diſagreeable it was it to the Nabob to have thoſe gomaſtahs reſiding with ſuch a protection within his country.

This occaſioned orders from the Preſident and Council of Fort-William, that no purvannahs ſhould in future be granted; that all gomaſtahs ſhould be recalled; and that goods which paſſed the boundaries of the Bahar province, whether belonging to the natives of Bengal, Bahar, or Oriſſa, or not, ſhould be ſubject to the duties collected by Sujah Dowla's officers from other merchants: in ſhort, that the Engliſh privilege ſhould be withdrawn. I believe that theſe orders from the Preſident and Council were in conſequence of ſome directions from home. Every man who had theſe purvannahs was intitled to particular privileges; an exemption from all duties of the country-government. When the orders came for recalling theſe gomaſtahs, ſeveral gentlemen at Patna repreſented, that they ſhould ſuffer greatly by the immediate recall of their gomaſtahs, before they could have time to adjuſt their concerns; and ſeveral who made this repreſentation were indulged with a longer time; but there appearing no end to that indulgence, another order was ſent for their immediate return, and to deliver up their purvannahs. This order was ſignified to ſeveral of the gentlemen I had granted purvannahs to: many of the purvannahs were delivered to me.

I cannot ſpeak particularly to the purvannahs of theſe Armenians, why it was not given up, or whether the time was elapſed. Several gomaſtahs ſtill remained in Sujah Dowla's country, and took the names of Engliſh gentlemen: three in particular took my name, and were ſeized upon, either by Sujah Dowla, or the troops acting under Capt. Starpen. Mr Vereſt, Preſident at Calcutta, wrote to me, that he was ſurpriſed there ſhould be men acting for me in that country, when the orders from the Preſidency had ſo frequently been repeated againſt it. I wrote him for anſwer, that I was very glad they had been taken up, and hoped they would meet with a due puniſhment, for acting in my name without any authority from me: the only gomaſtahs that I kept in the country at that time, were for the ſervice of the Company, and by permiſſion of Sujah Dowla, to provide timber at a place called *Guckpore*, for building barracks for the troops. I never had any complaint from Mr Hare, who was the ſecond at Patna, of thoſe perſons, who by that purvannah had acted as his gomaſtahs, being ſeized. I cannot recollect the time, but Mr Bolts wrote to me, mentioning theſe Armenians being in Sujah Dowla's country, and recommending it to me to employ them as my gomaſtahs: he particularly mentioned to me the advantages that would ariſe by carrying on a particular trade by them. I declined employing them.

Q. At what time did you receive the complaints from Sujah Dowla? — *A.* I can't charge my memory with the particular time.

Q. Whether Mr Johnſtone did not preſent the purvannah now produced, to you, ſeveral days ago, to look at the date, that you might be maſter of the ſubject? — *A.* Certainly.

Q. Whether you underſtood this purvannah was both to buy and ſell? — *A.* Undoubtedly.

Q. By what ſtipulation of treaty, or other regulation, did the exemption of duties ariſe in conſequence of the Engliſh purvannahs in Bulwantſing's and Sujah Dowla's dominions? — *A.* He refers back to the former part of his evidence.

Q. In what light do you conſider Shitabroy? — *A.* I conſider Shitabroy as a man appointed by the Nabob and his miniſters, to collect the revenues with the approbation of the Company's agents, as having the Dewanna in their poſſeſſion.

Q. Who pays Shitabroy his ſalary? — *A.* He is paid out of the revenues, the ſame as other officers employed in collecting them.

Q. Who is it that pays him; the Nabob, or the Eaſt-India Company? — *A.* Certainly the Nabob. He receives it out of the revenues, and makes up his accounts every year to the Nabob at Muxadabad.

Q. Whether it is paid out of the groſs revenue, or out of the particular revenue aſſigned to the Nabob by treaty? — *A.* Out of the groſs revenue.

Q. About what time were thoſe purvannahs firſt iſſued? — *A.* There were purvannahs iſſued before I was chief of the factory, which was in December 1766.

Q. Were any purvannahs ordered by Lord Clive? — *A.* I don't recollect.

Q. Whether purvannahs to the ſame effect as that produced were not iſſued in Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa? —— *A.* They were to the Company's ſervants, mentioning the name of the gomaſtah employed by them.

Q. Whether a gomaſtah acting under ſuch a purvannah, could ſend goods free of duties without a duſtuck? —— *A.* Certainly not. The duſtuck paſſes the goods by the different cuſtomhouſes, which are called *Chokies*; but there is a duty upon almoſt every ſpecies of goods which is paid to the farmer where thoſe goods are manufactured, which the duſtuck has nothing to do with, and which all the country-merchants are ſubject to; but which the purvannah given to our merchants exempts them from, as I have always underſtood. I am not ſure whether the duty is paid by the purchaſer or the manufacturer, but which-ever it is, the purvannah exempts him. I have traded in Sujah Dowla's country in opium, and ſome little ſaltpetre.

Q. Do they pay duties in Sujah Dowla's country? —— *A.* I always traded as a ſervant of the Company, and conſequently my agents were furniſhed with purvannahs and duſtucks, and therefore I can't ſpeak poſitively to the duties. When the orders came to me, every gomaſtah of mine was recalled.

Q. Had you ever any complaints againſt Coja Gregore, Coja Melcombe, Cojah Johannes Padre Rafael, or Ramſuncher? —— *A.* Never particularly. The complaints that I heard were in general againſt the Engliſh gomaſtahs.

Q. Did you ever hear or know the cauſes of conning thoſe gomaſtahs? —— *A.* I never heard any thing in particular about them.

Q. Had you ever any complaint from any of the princes of the country whilſt you was chief at Patna, againſt Mr Bolts? —— *A.* No, not to my recollection.

Fort William Conſultations, May 18. 1768, read.

Q. Do you remember any public orders for prohibiting Armenians, their deſcendents, and others, from trading in Bulwantſing's or Sujah Dowla's dominions, before the edict of the 18th of May 1768, which has now been read? —— *A.* I don't recollect: but ſhould there have been any order at that time which may have ſlipt my memory, I hope the Committee will not ſuppoſe that I had any intention of ſecreting it.

Q. Was it not your cuſtom at Patna, to enter in a book all your letters of correſpondence with the country-powers? —— *A.* I believe they were, but I have no copies.

Q. Are thoſe books tranſmitted from the ſubordinate factories to the Preſidency? —— *A.* I do not believe the books of country-correſpondence have been ſo tranſmitted.

Q. Was that general order for withdrawing the gomaſtahs and purvannahs iſſued by you, entered? —— *A.* I believe they are.

Gregore Cojamaul.

Q. When you purchaſed goods for Mr Hare, did you pay the duty to the Zemindar? —— *A.* I know but of one duty, and that goes to the Douſder or his officers. I never purchaſed any thing without paying the duty.

Q. Why did you not produce the purvannah to excuſe Mr Hare from paying the duty? —— *A.* Becauſe I did not chuſe to act as a gomaſtah, but as a merchant. I told Mr Hare I would not do it.

Q. Why did you take the purvannah? —— *A.* I was adviſed by my friends, but I never uſed it.

Q. Do you know nothing of any duties whatſoever from which the producing the purvannah would exempt you? —— *A.* The force of this purvannah, as I have heard, is to hinder the duty in the Engliſh or any other dominions; but I never made uſe of it.

Q. Did you charge Mr Hare with the duties? —— *A.* Yes.

Q. Why did you, when you had a purvannah that would have exempted them? —— *A.* Becauſe I told Mr Hare at firſt, that I would not be employed as a gomaſtah for the Engliſh, but as a merchant.

Q. What is the force of the duſtuck? —— *A.* To paſs the goods by the Chokies.

Q. Whether there is not a duty paid in the place where the goods are manufactured? —— *A.* Yes; where it is bought or manufactured.

Q. Is it any diſgrace to be an Engliſh gomaſtah? —— *A.* A merchant is always reſpected more, and has more credit than a gomaſtah.

Q. Is a merchant more reſpected than an Engliſh gomaſtah? —— *A.* It is a character of more reſpect.

Q. Did you ever apply to Mr Verelſt

for

for redreſs? —— *A.* I never applied myſelf, but my friends did.

Q. What was their application? —— *A.* It was for redreſs. I have heard of no anſwer from my friends.

Q. Who were thoſe friends? —— *A.* Melcomb Philip. He ſaid he could get no anſwer.

Q. Did you ever ſend any goods to Mr Hare? —— *A.* I have ſent things of little conſequence.

Lunæ, 11° *die Maii*, 1772.

Padre Rafael's examination.

Q. Give an account of your being taken up till the time of your releaſement.

A. I was in Fizeabad the 27th of March 1768. Capt. Harper ſent two parties of ſeapoys, who took me priſoner, and carried me to Capt. Harper's tent. He ſent the munſhee to know the reaſon why we came at ſuch an improper hour. I ſaid, Your maſter knows the reaſon why your ſeapoys brought me here. As ſoon as I ſpoke to the munſhee, Capt. Harper came out, and ſaid, I muſt ſend you to Calcutta! I anſwered, For what reaſon? He ſaid angrily, that Mr Verelſt had ſent a letter, and you muſt go immediately. I repreſented the diſtreſs my affairs would ſuffer, if I had not three or four months time allowed to ſettle them, and intreated ſome delay. He ſaid, I ſhall give you three days. I repreſented, that I ſhould be ruined, if I had not more time allowed me. I was put under confinement in my own houſe, and ſtrictly guarded by the ſeapoys, and kept from the 27th of March to the 1ſt of May. On the 2d of May I was ſent to Illahabad, and arrived the 10th: I was kept till the 30th in the open air. I applied by Capt. Gravely to be releaſed, but without ſucceſs. The 2d of June, (ſtill under confinement), I was ſent to Patna, where I arrived the 28th. I was ten days at Patna under confinement. I applied to Shitabroy to be releaſed, but without ſucceſs. On the 15th of July I arrived at Muxadabad. I was brought before the Nabob: I pleaded, that as a merchant I apprehended I might go where I pleaſed, paying the duties. The Nabob ſaid, there was now a new regulation, and that could not be; and then demanded an obligation that I would not go up to the high country to trade, under pain of confiſcation of my goods. I refuſed to grant the obligation, and was confined in a ſtable, without meat and drink, for twenty-four hours. I was then impriſoned in a dark dirty place, worſe than a ſtable, till the 22d of Auguſt. I made application to Mahamud Reza Cawn to be releaſed. He ſaid, he could do nothing without orders from Mr Verelſt. The Subadar (or commander of the ſeapoys) told me ſome days after, that the Nabob had been to wait on Mr Sykes, to know whether he had any orders from the Committee; and upon his return I was ordered to be releaſed. The Subadar demanded 60 rupees, which I not being able to pay him, was detained three days longer by his authority; when, upon payment of the money, I was releaſed; but directions were given me not to go to the upper country, and accordingly I went to Calcutta. During my confinement, money was frequently extorted from me by the ſeapoys. It coſt me 2000 rupees during this confinement; the greateſt part of which was forced from me by the ſeapoys.

Ordered, That Mr Verelſt do attend this Committee to-morrow morning.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Martis, 12° *die Maii*, 1772.

Mr Verelſt interrogated.

Q. What do you know with reſpect to the impriſonment of the Armenians, the cauſe of it, and by whoſe authority they were confined? —— *A.* I ſhould be very ready to give any account in my power to the Committee, of theſe tranſactions; but as the petitioner Cojamaul, and Rafael, another Armenian, have commenced ſuits againſt me both in chancery and in the court of common pleas, to which I have a defence, and, I doubt not, a full ſatisfaction; and as thoſe ſuits are now depending, I am adviſed by my counſel not to anſwer before this Committee matters which are the ſubject of thoſe ſuits. I therefore with to decline anſwering the queſtion.

Mr Boits interrogated.

Q. What time did you reſign the Company's ſervice? —— *A.* I believe in November 1766.

Q. When was it firſt notified to you by the Governor and Council, that you ſhould return to England? —— *A.* A few months after I reſigned the ſervice, but while I was a magiſtrate of the Mayor's court.

Gregore Cojamaul.

Q. Whether, when you had got your purvannah, when you went to Sujah Dowla's

Dowla's country, you did any bufinefs for Mr Bolts? —— *A.* I did no new bufinefs for Mr Bolts after the date of that purvannah.

Q. What bufinefs did you? —— *A.* I gathered in fome money for him, and fold his remaining goods.

Q. Do you know of Mr Verelft's application in writing to the Nabob Mahamud Reza Cawn, at the requeft of Coja Melcomb, for him to proceed to Patna, in order to receive his effects in Sujah Dowla's country, after your arrival in Calcutta? —— *A.* I know of no application.

Mr Bolts.

Q. Was you forced out of the country? —— *A.* I was, by a party of twenty-eight armed foldiers, by an order of Mr Verelft and the reft of the Council. I had refufed to go. Capt. Cox came to me early in the morning of the 23d of September 1768, kept his guard at a diftance, fhewed me the order he had from the Governor and Council, and told me, he muft take me away, if I did not confent to go voluntarily. I told him, that I did not conceive thofe gentlemen had any right to fend me away; that I had long been perfecuted, and that they had long threatened it, but I never thought they would have dared to execute their threats. I fent to my friends, and in about ten minutes there were twenty or thirty gentlemen aflembled. I petitioned the Captain for a little time to throw my books and my wife's cloaths into a couple of chefts, and he was kind enough to grant me two hours. He then faid, he could ftay no longer with fafety. I went into my wife's bedchamber to fee if the had fent her things away, when the Captain and one of his feapoys came into the bedchamber, and took me out by the fhoulders. They marched me through the ftreets to a boat that was prepared for me, in which they conducted me on board a floop prepared for the purpofe. My wife followed me afterwards. In that floop we were conducted down the river, and kept feven days and nights under confinement in the floop, with the feapoys at the cabin-door. When the fhip Valentine was under way, we were taken out of that floop to fea, and forcibly put on board the Valentine, and brought to England.

Q. When the firft fentence of baniſhment was pronounced againft you, had you any intimation of your crime, or was you called before the Governor and Council that pronounced it, to make any defence? —— *A.* I had no intimation whatever, nor was ever called before them.

Q. Do you remember when you received the firft fentence, from the Secretary to the Governor and Select Committee? —— *A.* I think it was about April 1767.

Q. Did you know for what reafons you was thus fent home? —— *A.* I never knew more than what was written in the paper delivered me as my fentence, after I was baniſhed.

Q. What was that paper? —— *A.* The order of the Select Committee.

The faid paper was produced, and read.

Q. Did you ever hear of any other reafons except what are fpecified in the above paper? —— *A.* I never heard of any, excepting that I had wrote a letter to Mr Gentil, acquainting him with parliamentary proceedings, which has been read.

Q. Did you never hear, that one reafon for your being fent away was your evading ſigning the new covenants relative to receiving preſents? —— *A.* I never did hear of any fuch reafon.

Q. Did you ſign the new covenants? —— *A.* I did not ſign them myſelf, but did by my deputy, which was equally as valid, and which I always acknowledged to be ſo.

Q. Why did you not ſign them yourſelf? —— *A.* Becauſe it was my pleaſure.

Q. Did you ever give any other reaſon for not ſigning yourſelf? —— *A.* I don't remember I ever did.

Q. Who was the deputy that ſigned them for you? —— *A.* My own bookkeeper, in my name, and for me. He was a native of the country.

Q. Whether you have not given as a reaſon for not ſigning the covenants, that you had taken an oath you never would? —— *A.* If I have, it will appear upon the public records. I believe I did.

Q. Did you enter into any new contract or concerns in trade, after you had reſigned the ſervice? —— *A.* I did, becauſe I had a right to do it.

Q. Whether you know an inſtance of any other perſon who had reſigned the ſervice of the Company, forced out of the country in the manner you was? —— *A.* I know of none in the civil ſervice of the Company, but I know of ſeveral gentlemen that had been in the military

litary ſervice, being ſeized, and ordered for England; but I know of none that were ſeized ſo ſuddenly, and with ſo much violence, as I was.

Q. Is it not uſual for civil ſervants to go when they receive notice? —— *A.* I never knew of any ſuch cuſtom among the civil ſervants, though I have known many inſtances of ſuch arbitrary orders.

Q. Have theſe orders been obeyed? —— *A.* Sometimes they have, and ſometimes not.

Q. What is done with the civil ſervants when they do not obey? —— *A.* I have not known of any civil ſervants ſent away by force. Sometimes their reſiding was diſpenſed with; but I ſuppoſe they would have been ſent away, if they had not gone voluntarily.

Q. Do you know of any civil ſervants going away when they were ordered? —— *A.* Yes.

Q. When did that cuſtom begin of ordering people to be ſeized, and ſent home by force? —— *A.* I never knew of any inſtance before 1765 and 1766.

Q. Whether you ever knew of any civil ſervant refuſing to go, when the order was not diſpenſed with? —— *A.* I don't remember any of the civil covenanted ſervants of the Company refuſing to go, but I know of ſeveral Britiſh ſubjects being forced, upon ſuch orders, to ſeek that protection in the foreign ſettlements, that they could not enjoy in their own.

Q. Did you ever know of any Britiſh ſubjects, covenanted or not covenanted, who continued to reſide in Calcutta after being ordered to quit, and that order not diſpenſed with? —— *A.* None in my time, but have heard of others in former times.

Q. What inſtances have you heard of in former times? —— *A.* There was a gentleman named *Cooke*, and ſeveral others whoſe names I don't recollect. Mr Cooke was in the Company's civil ſervice at Dacca, and, as I heard, diſmiſſed for embezzlement, and ordered home by the Directors; but refuſed to go, and remained in the country. The Governor and Council at that time did not think themſelves ſafe to execute ſuch orders.

Q. Whether there were not orders repeatedly iſſued for two years for you to go away, before you was forced away? —— *A.* There were; but I always conſidered them as illegal, and in my caſe as particularly void in law, becauſe I was an Alderman of the Mayor's court.

Q. Was you an Alderman of the Mayor's court at the time the firſt order for your departure was iſſued? —— *A.* I was.

Q. Did you ever aſſign that as a reaſon to the Governor and Council for not going? —— *A.* I never entered upon the legality of the orders with the Governor and Council. I don't remember that I aſſigned that as a reaſon.

Q. How long was it after you received your ſentence of baniſhment that you heard of the objections againſt you for not ſigning the covenants? —— *A.* The ſentence of baniſhment was dated in April 1767, and I firſt heard of the other charge concerning the covenants in September 1768.

Q. When this charge reſpecting the covenants was ſtated againſt you, did you offer to give ſecurity to any perſon who ſhould alledge you was not actually bound by the deed of your clerk done by your order, as if done by yourſelf; or tot he Company, to ſtand any proſecution for the receipt of preſents, while you was in the Company's ſervice? —— *A.* I did.

Q. Was it ever alledged by any perſon that you had received any preſents, when in the Company's ſervice, after the covenants were ordered to be ſigned? —— *A.* It was never alledged againſt me when in or out of the ſervice.

Q. How long had you reſigned the ſervice before September 1768? —— *A.* About two years; and I had ordered my clerk to ſign the covenant three years before that date.

Q. Had or had not the Governor and Council directed you to be diſmiſſed from the Mayor's court before ſuch charge of not ſigning the covenants was ſuggeſted? —— *A.* They had ordered me to be diſmiſſed.

Q. What was the anſwer of the court in conſequence of that order? —— *A.* That there was no legal vacancy in the court.

Q. How long is it cuſtomary in the Eaſt Indies to allow civil ſervants reſigning, the privilege of the Company's duſtuck? —— *A.* Twelve months.

Q. Whether moſt of the ſervants who went away upon being ordered, would not naturally have returned to their own country without ſuch orders? —— *A.* I believe they would have returned.

Q. Who were the agents you employed in thoſe concerns you entered into after your reſignation? —— *A.* I had a-

bove

bove 150, and, amongſt others, the two Armenians who have given evidence; but they were only employed in collecting outſtanding debts, and in diſpoſing of goods and contracts which were on hand before my reſignation.

Q. What ſettlements do you believe that ſeveral Britiſh ſubjects went to get that protection they were refuſed in their own? —— *A.* French, Dutch, Portugueſe, and Daniſh; and they employed themſelves in trade.

Q. What were their names? —— *A.* One named *Duffield*, another *Byrn*, and another *Burſlem*, and ſeveral others whoſe names I don't recollect.

Q. Give an account of the nature of purvannahs; when they firſt took place; and what effects they are ſuppoſed to produce. —— *A.* Purvannahs of the nature of that which were produced to the Committee, were never thought of till 1766. I as well as all the native merchants I ever converſed with upon it, conſidered it as a ſcandalous regulation to monopolize trade, as may be underſtood from the very tenor of it, as it was explained to the Committee.

Q. Did it exempt from duties? —— *A.* never underſtood that it did.

Q. What then was the effect of it? —— *A.* The Select Committee had made an order in February 1766, and renewed it in October following, that none ſhould buy or ſell without theſe purvannahs; and this purvannah was to give them the Committee's ſanction for trading.

Q. What was the greateſt amount of duties payable on the ſpot upon goods in Bulwantſing's country? —— *A.* I know of no duties but thoſe which are paid upon the tranſportation of goods from one place to another, either by land or water, in Bulwantſing's country, except on piece-goods, upon which a duty called the *cutwally* is collected on the ſpot; and this cutwally is no more than the charge of a tacka, (which is about the twentieth part of a rupee), which the cutwall collects for fixing his ſeal to the corner of the piece. All other duties are paid upon the tranſportation, for which a duſtuck is requiſite.

General Smith.

Q. What do you know of the impriſonment of the three Armenians? what the cauſe of it? and by what authority they were confined? —— *A.* I have a cauſe depending with the two Armenians, yet I am willing to give the beſt account I can to this Committee,

Q. Do you know of any general orders or regulations for reſtricting the trade of the Engliſh and their agents in the provinces belonging to the King and Sujah Dowla? —— *A.* I do.

Q. Did you at any time hear any complaints made of the conduct of ſuch agents by the King, Sujah Dowla, Bulwantſing, or others? and what were ſuch complaints? —— *A.* I have; and they appear in my letter to the Select Committee 3d January 1768.

Letter read.

Q. Do you know whether ſuch agents were made acquainted with ſuch orders for reſtricting the trade? and did they pay obedience thereto? —— *A.* There was a general publication of theſe orders, I believe, ſome time in 1768, long after my letter, and which will appear upon the Company's books. I think the publication was after my return to the board at Calcutta.

Q. Did you know of Gregore Cojamaul, an Armenian, or other Armenian agents for Mr Bolts, reſiding in thoſe diſtricts? —— *A.* It was impoſſible for me to know any gomaſtahs. There were 500 gomaſtahs. I don't recollect I knew him particularly.

Q. Did this meaſure of reſtrictive orders proceed principally from the Governor and Council on complaint of the Princes? —— *A.* I may ſay it originated from the ſubſtance of my letter above mentioned.

Q. When Sujah Dowla deſired you to inform the Governor and Council of thoſe irregularities, what anſwer did the Governor give?

General Smith then read to the Committee the following letters.

"Fort William, January 31. 1768.

SIR,

I have received your letters of the 10th and 20th of December, with returns of the army for the month of November, and of the 6th and 9th inſtant, with the draughts of three ſurveys made in the Subahdary of Oud. As ſoon as the other two you mention are copied, I ſhall be obliged to you for them. It is with ſome aſtoniſhment as well as concern that I obſerve the repreſentations you have been pleaſed to make to the Committee, in your letter to them of the 3d inſtant, reſpecting the private trade carried on by Engliſh gomaſtahs in the circars of Gauzypoor and Mizzapoor, and other

other parts of the Nabob Sujah Dowlah's dominions. I have therefore taken this method to acquaint you with my ſentiments thereon; for, notwithſtanding I am at all times determined to preſerve and ſupport my prerogative in its due extent, and to endeavour at concluding all affairs of a public nature to the beſt of my abilities, upon that which I eſteem the moſt ſteady, uniform, and ſolid plan; yet no difference of opinion in thoſe points ſhall have any ſway with me when matters of private concern are under my conſideration. The orders of the Company and the reſolutions of the Committee are poſitive, that no private trade ſhall be carried on without theſe provinces, and the penalty to thoſe who ſhall diſobey no leſs than diſmiſſion from the ſervice; yet it appears by your letters that they are diſobeyed, and that in ſuch a manner as to oblige the Nabob Sujah Dowlah to complain to you of the oppreſſions and extortions of Engliſh gomaſtahs, the truth of which was confirmed by Bulwantſing. You have expreſſed your apprehenſion of fatality to the Company's poſſeſſions, unleſs the moſt rigorous meaſures be purſued by the Committee to annihilate theſe complaints fraught with ſuch pernicious conſequences; and informed the Committee of your having aſſured Sujah Dowlah how deſirous you are of ſtriking at the root of this evil, and that it ſhould be your care, that the purvannah for an excluſive privilege to make ſaltpetre on account of the Engliſh Company granted to Iſmael Beg ſhould be returned. Called upon as the Committee are in this public manner, were they to content themſelves with only recording your letter upon the face of their proceedings, the Court of Directors might very poſſibly conceive an idea of your attentive and faithful ſervices at their expence, or perhaps ſee cauſe to ſuſpect their diſintereſtedneſs and integrity. If, on the contrary, they ſecond your remonſtrance with that degree of vigour you tell them it ſhould, by reſolving to detect and puniſh any aggreſſor, may not your name ſtand recorded at the head of the liſt? You have particulariſed Iſmael Beg: ſhould they inquire by whom he has been employed, will it not be found that he was employed by you? employed not only in carrying on a trade prohibited by the Company, but even to raiſe that trade into a monopoly throughout the greateſt part of the dominions of our friend and ally? You ſay, in your public letter, you have heard I made it a point, neither to grant duſtucks nor purvannahs into Sujah al Dowlah's dominions. I imagined you had known, it was a point eſtabliſhed with me, and invariably adhered to. However, Sujah Dowlah having repeatedly written to me on this ſubject, on reading your letter I had my anſwer recorded in the Committee proceedings, as well as my aſſurance of having never granted either duſtuck or purvannah beyond the provinces ſince my coming to the government, except for the baggage of officers going to camp. However hardly you may have conceived of my conduct towards you on any public account, it is very far from me to wiſh you an injury, and on the preſent occaſion I am ſorry you have acted in ſo unguarded a manner. If any Engliſh gentlemen have been led to extend their trade beyond the provinces, and their gomaſtahs been culpable in their conduct, a repreſentation thereof to me ſhould immediately have removed every cauſe of complaint, and a private repreſentation corrected the indiſcretion of the offenders; but, your accuſation being public and general, thoſe who have tranſgreſſed muſt abide by the conſequences. Being ſenſible that the emoluments of your office are inadequate to your ſtation, you may remember I recommended your entering into trade, which you might engage ſome of your friends to manage for you: how far you have declared your concern herein, I know not; but it has been matter of general complaint, that the attention of moſt of the officers of the army has of late been taken up with commercial affairs more than is conſiſtent with their duty; and when repreſented on this head, they have not ſcrupled to quote the example of the commanding officer. As the very being of the Company in the preſent poſture of affairs depends in a great meaſure upon the ſtate of our army, I wiſh to ſee a ſtop put to a practice which may be productive, if ſuffered to go on, of ſuch dangerous conſequences. I would very gladly promote the intereſt of the army by all proper and reaſonable means, but not at the expence of the ſervice. It is probable you may ſuppoſe I have expreſſed myſelf with a degree of freedom in ſome parts of this letter; but as it is obvious that my intentions are altogether friendly, I hope you will do me the juſtice

fiice to believe me, with great regard,
(Signed) H. VERELST."

Extract from Col. Smith's letter to Mr Verelſt, Preſident of Port-William.

" Head quarters at Myr Abſub's Gardens near Patna, Feb. 8. 1768.

SIR,

I have this day received your letter of the 31ſt ult. The freedom with which you have expreſſed your ſentiments, may be very readily admitted, ſince you profeſs your intentions to be altogether friendly. I hope you will in my turn indulge me with the ſame liberty, ſince I ſhall deliver my thoughts with the ſame degree of ſincerity. Marvel not, Sir, at my repreſentations to the Select Committee concerning the proſecution of private trade in Sujah Dowla's dominions; be aſſured it is high time to remedy theſe grievances; ſuch complaints of oppreſſion had been made to me as were inſufferable. Had I been treated by you in a manner due to my rank and character, you ſhould have been particularly adviſed of this and every other material circumſtance that came to my knowledge: but circumſtanced as I have been, it became neceſſary for me to confine my correſpondence to the board; and this will account for my not writing you a private letter on this ſubject. I am concerned that you ſhould expreſs even a ſuppoſition, that, ſhould the Committee content themſelves with only recording my letter on the face of their proceedings, the Court of Directors may poſſibly conceive an idea of my attention and faithful ſervices at the expence of the Committee, or from my repreſentation ſee cauſe to ſuſpect their diſintereſtedneſs and integrity. I could wiſh Mr Verelſt and all mankind to believe, that I am above aiming at applauſe at the expence of other men; for I think my own uniform conduct will ſecure to me that ſhare of approbation it may appear afterwards to have deſerved. I wrote to the Committee ſo ſtrenuouſly from a firm hope that they would enter into ſuch effectual meaſures as to eradicate this growing evil, and hereafter you will be convinced I have not painted this grievance in ſtronger colours than the occaſion required. You are pleaſed to write me, " It has been matter of general complaint, that the attention of moſt of the officers of the army has been lately taken up with commercial matters more than is conſiſtent with their duty; and when repreſented on this head, they have not ſcrupled to quote the example of the commanding officer." I could wiſh to be informed from whence theſe general complaints have been made. A general accuſation will fall of itſelf when unſupported by proofs. The conduct of the officers of that part * of the army which has been under my immediate inſpection, does not deſerve ſo ſevere a reflection, and the excellent ſtate of thoſe troops is the beſt proof of my aſſertion, and from the review which I have lately made of my regiment, and the few ſeapoys remaining here of the ſecond brigade, it clearly appears to me, that there has been no want of diligence in the commanding officer, nor of attention in thoſe of an inferior ſtation. As to the officers on the purvannah eſtabliſhment, I know not how they conduct themſelves; they appear to have no military ſuperior whatſoever. That the very being of the Company depends in great meaſure upon the ſtate of the army, is moſt certain. My ſentiments on the preſent ſtate of it will hereafter appear. In the mean time, if you will be pleaſed to point out thoſe who have neglected their duty from an attention to commercial affairs, or even thoſe who have been in any wiſe concerned in a mercantile ſyſtem, I will aſſure you of my beſt endeavour to put a ſtop to this practice, which I by no means approve.

How far and by what inſtruments I engaged in commerce, I will now relate. You muſt remember, when I was ſworn a member of the Council †, the duſtuck-oath was tendered to me. The whole board muſt remember I then declined taking that oath, becauſe I never had, nor ever intended, to enter into commercial ſchemes; as I conſidered commerce to be incompatible with my profeſſion. Doubtleſs you muſt alſo remember, that ſoon after this you yourſelf obſerved to me, and I will ſuppoſe with a very friendly intention, that you thought I was wrong in giving up the greateſt, and indeed only advantage from my new appointment. I obſerved, that I did not wiſh to ſee any commerce whatever carried on by the officers of the army; and, although I was intitled to the privilege of a duſtuck, yet I did not chuſe to ſet the example. You replied, that General Carnac had been concerned in trade, which was carried on by yourſelf or o-

* Third Brigade. † In 1767.

thers

thers on his account; and that you adviſed me to be concerned with Mr Ruſſell, who would tranſact theſe affairs for me. I thanked you for your advice, and ſaid, I would conſider of it. I reflected, that my predeceſſor had received great emoluments from his ſtation, perhaps 30,000l. for two years; that the Company's orders had taken away the only emolument I could expect to receive in their ſervice, and thereby reduced all my appointments to the ſcanty pittance of 700l. per ann. beſides defraying my field-expences; that neither the Company at home, nor Lord Clive abroad, had made the leaſt proviſion for the commander in chief of the forces. Thus ſituated, I thought I might endeavour, with ſome degree of propriety, to increaſe my capital by a commercial ſyſtem, carried on by a friend, who was a member of the board, and who was ſo obliging as to take that trouble for me. Of this you was informed; and ſoon after I took the duſtuck-oath. Here then is explained the cauſes and motives which induced me to engage in commerce; and now you are to be informed how far I engaged in it. Our firſt eſſay was in the purchaſe of your ſhare in the cargoes of cotton from Surat, at an advance of 50,000 rupees upon the prime coſt, by which purchaſe you will do me the juſtice to ſay I have not gained any advantage. My ſecond adventure was of ſundry articles, exported by the Company, and bought at their ſales, for which your duſtuck was granted to the limits of the provinces. Theſe articles were ſold many months ſince; but not before I diſcovered, that this commercial ſyſtem, if purſued, would ingroſs too much of my time from more important occupations. I therefore dropt all thoughts of proſecuting the plan; and, as I had ſeveral gentlemen of my family who had merited well both from the public and from me, gentlemen whom I wanted to ſerve, but wanted any other means of doing it, amongſt them I divided the profits of the adventure; as I propoſe doing by whatever emolument may ariſe from the advance of 25,000 rupees made on my account at the aurungs in Bengal. It only remains for me to treat of my third and laſt attempt, the ſaltpetre-concern. You muſt remember, that this article of commerce was mentioned to you both by Mr Ruſſell and me, when I was at Calcutta. You ſo far approved the ſcheme, that at the deſire of Mr Ruſſell you wrote a letter to S. Dowla, to requeſt he would grant that gentleman's gomaſtah the excluſive privilege of purchaſing ſaltpetre in his dominions. This letter Mr Ruſſell incloſed to me. I received it at Monghyr, when on my journey to Allahabad; and when the Nabob paid me a viſit on my arrival there, I delivered to him your letter, and ſeconded your requeſt. At that time nothing was ſettled: but the Nabob deſired Iſmael Beg to attend him to Fy-ſabad for the adjuſtment of this matter. Some time after a purvannah was granted to him for an excluſive privilege of making ſaltpetre throughout the Nabob's dominions, upon condition that he would ſupply the Nabob with whatever quantity he required at prime coſt; and as Iſmael Beg was recommended to this employment by me, you may ſuppoſe that Mr Ruſſell and myſelf would have had the refuſal of whatever quantity was made above that which the Nabob would require for his own uſe, and this to be delivered at the Carumnaſſahet river, bounding the Bahar province. In conſequence of this purvannah, Iſmael Beg began to make his arrangements for the manufacturing of ſaltpetre after the rains ſhould have ſubſided; but in the interim aroſe thoſe ſuſpicions of the duplicity of S. Dowla's conduct. The bare poſſibility of his meditating hoſtilities, gave me the alarm: for being convinced how faithfully we had fulfilled our engagements to him, and reflecting, that as he could have no juſt grounds to alledge for a rupture with us, he muſt therefore ſeek a pretext to give ſome colouring to his own conduct; and it was not impoſſible but that ſuch a man might repreſent to the world this purvannah, which was his own free grant, to have been obtained from him by improper ſolicitation; no ſooner did this ſuggeſtion ſtrike me, but I deſired Iſmael Beg to ſuſpend the commencement of this manufacture; and when I viſited the Nabob, you already know that a final ſtop was put to this affair. I have only to add, that I do not know of ſaltpetre having been made under the ſanction of this purvannah, and I can affirm that not a ſingle particle has been received. Here, Sir, is the hiſtory of Iſmael Beg and the ſaltpetre purvannah. And now, Sir, I cannot avoid teſtifying my extreme ſurpriſe at your query: "If, on the contrary, they ſecond your remonſtrance,

with that degree of vigour you tell them it ſhould, by reſolving to detect and puniſh every aggreſſor, may not your name happen to ſtand recorded at the head of the liſt?" Upon what part of my conduct, Sir, can you found ſuch a queſtion? Wherein have I acted differently from you? Could I conceive the purchaſing of ſaltpetre in Sujah Dowla's dominions fundamentally wrong, when you yourſelf wrote to Sujah Dowla in favour of Mr Ruſſell's gomaſtah? Could I conceive it to be a prohibited commerce, when you yourſelf encouraged it? Could I imagine it contrary to the regulations of the Select Committee, when you, who preſided in that committee, made uſe of your influence to introduce it? I little expected that you, Sir, would have been the perſon to ſuggeſt, that Iſmael Beg was employed to raiſe the ſaltpetre-trade into a monopoly throughout the greateſt part of the Nabob's dominions. Had Iſmael Beg, in conſequence of the Nabob's grant, been the only manufacturer of ſaltpetre in his territories, he would have enjoyed that privilege by the permiſſion of him alone who had a right to grant it.

That you never granted duſtucks into the Nabob's dominions, I moſt ſincerely believe; but I cannot conceive how it could remain unknown to you that they were granted by others; for I think there is an expreſs order of the Committee, that all duſtucks or purvannahs ſhall be regiſtered, and monthly returns made from the ſeveral factories to the cuſtom-houſe at Calcutta,; and the ſmalleſt reference to thoſe records would have ſhown you, that duſtucks had been frequently granted from Patna and Muxadabad, for every ſpecies of merchandiſe in the Nabob S. Dowla's country. Senſible that my repreſentations to the board of the 3d ult. was made upon the moſt mature deliberation, and confident that no one action of mine ſtands in need of concealment, however friendly may be your expreſſions of concern upon a ſuppoſition that I have acted in an unguarded manner, I cannot admit of their propriety, ſince I ſee no cauſe for their application: and in regard to your declaration, that no difference of opinion in public affairs ſhould have ſway with you when matters of a private concern are under your conſideration, I can only ſay, that it is a worthy ſentiment, but it cannot have the ſmalleſt reference to me, as it is impoſſible for you, as Governor of this ſettlement, with propriety to countenance, or for me, as Commander in Chief, with conſiſtency to be connected in any tranſaction which requires privacy on my part, or connivance on yours. How far I have ever engaged in mercantile affairs, you have been fully informed; and as I am above palliating an error in judgement, I will frankly confeſs to you, that it is the only part of my conduct which I cannot approve upon reflection; not that I had any cauſe whatever to judge this tranſaction deſerving of cenſure in itſelf, but for an example it diſplays to others, who might not reflect, that my being a member of the Council admitted me to privileges no other military man could enjoy. It is now ſixteen years ſince I bore a military commiſſion in this ſervice; and where is the man that can ſay I ever had a commercial concern, until it was ſuggeſted to me by you? I was however ſoon convinced of my error; and as ſoon I renounced all thoughts of increaſing my fortune on mercantile principles: and, Sir, I dare appeal to you, and to the whole world, whether I have manifeſted the leaſt avidity for wealth; but, on the contrary, the opportunities I have had of acquiring a very large fortune are notoriouſly known. It is equally known, that I have not availed myſelf in the ſmalleſt degree of that opportunity, but have preferred mediocrity and an unblemiſhed reputation. The time is now approaching when you will be fully informed what opinion I have conceived of your conduct towards me. My letter of yeſterday's date to the Select Committee requeſted their permiſſion for me to return to the Preſidency, that I might prepare for my imbarkation to Europe. When cool reflection ſhall baniſh haſty prejudice, when jealouſies and ſuſpicions can no longer be entertained, then perhaps it may appear, that you have judged of me and my actions through a falſe medium, and conducted yourſelf accordingly. How much I endeavoured to obtain your confidence, I will freely acknowledge; and it was becauſe I could foreſee, that the welfare of the Company was very nearly intereſted in a good underſtanding between the Governor and Commander in Chief, and the events of laſt year have juſtified my opinion. How well you have adhered to the declarations you made to me in perſon, will appear hereafter. In the mean time I have the honour to profeſs myſelf with great reſpect, [Signed] R. S.

Q. Whether Sujah Dowla iſſued the orders for the removal of the Armenian gomaſtahs in general from his dominions? — *A.* The orders were iſſued by the Select Committee; but ſome months prior to thoſe orders, Sujah Dowla had applied for a guard to take up ſome people at Banaras, who, under pretence of being ſervants to Engliſh gentlemen, were committing all manner of diſturbances.

Q. Who were thoſe gentlemen? — *A.* There were ſo many I cannot particularize them.

Q. Do you know of any mal-practices committed by Coja Gregory, or Coja Rafael? — *A.* I don't know them perſonally.

Q. Had you ever any repreſentations againſt them by name? — *A.* Many.

Q. Pleaſe to ſtate them? — *A.* Repreſentations from Bulwantſing, and complaints from Sujah Dowla, that they carried on a forced trade in that country without any kind of reſtraint, and paid no duties, and without obedience to the country-government.

Q. Were the repreſentations in writing? — *A.* Not in writing

Q. Was Bulwantſing's repreſentations againſt Rafael and Coja Gregory by name? — *A.* I can't particularly recollect, but think I remember the name of Rafael; but they were comprehended in the general complaints againſt the Armenians. I know them more by the name of *Mr Bolts's gomaſtahs*, than by any other name. Mr Bolts's gomaſtahs were particularly ſpecified.

Q. Did you ever receive a letter from Mr Maddiſon, reſident at the Durbar, particularly naming theſe Armenians? — *A.* I never had any correſpondence with him when he was reſident.

Q. Did you know Mr Gentil? — *A.* I did. He was a Frenchman, who received his ſubſiſtence from Sujah Dowla. I apprehend he reſided there to acquire intelligence of the European ſettlements. He was much in his favour; but I believe had no oſtenſible office.

Q. Do you know of a letter from Mr Bolts to Mr Gentil, which you tranſmitted to the Committee at Calcutta? — *A.* A copy of it was ſent to me, and I thought it of ſo extraordinary a nature, that I looked upon it as my indiſpenſable duty to tranſmit it to the Committee. I obtained the original, which I alſo tranſmitted to the Committee.

Mercurii, 13° Maii, 1772.

Mr Bolts produced nine purvannahs from Sujah Dowla to himſelf, relating to ſaltpetre, which were proved by Gonyſhamdaſs, who ſaid they were exactly the ſame in ſubſtance, only directed to different people.

Padre Rafael.

I was never in the territory of Bulwantſing as a gomaſtah.

Gregore Cojamaul.

I never was in Sujah Dowla's court, never was above Banaras. Banaras is 120 miles from Fizeabad.

Padre Rafael.

Q. Whether in 1767 you ſold any thing for Mr Bolts in Fizeabad? — *A.* Nothing. I was a ſervant to Sujah Dowla, and had 3600 rupees a-year.

General Smith.

Q. From your knowledge of the country, are you of opinion that the general orders for recalling the gomaſtahs of the Engliſh were proper or neceſſary? — *A.* The repreſentation that I made to the Council the 3d of January 1768, is very ſtrong and very pointed to that purpoſe. I thought it abſolutely neceſſary to recall them.

Evidence, and Armenian petition cloſed.

Lord Clive acquainted the Committee, that having recollected an omiſſion in his evidence of May 4. deſired the following words to be inſerted. [472.]

"After this, two treaties were concluded, one between the Engliſh Eaſt-India company and the Dutch Eaſt-India company; wherein the Dutch acknowledged themſelves to be the aggreſſors, and agreed to pay to the Engliſh company all the expences of that war.—We reſtored to them all their ſhips, together with all the treaſure and effects on board, amounting by computation to about half a million Sterling."

His Lordſhip alſo acquainted the Committee, that upon recollection he finds he was miſtaken in the anſwer he made the ſame day to the following queſtion, [469.] "On whoſe application were you made an Omrah?" And upon recollection, his anſwer to the ſaid queſtion is — "By Meer Jaffier's to the Mogul, and without any application on my part."

His Lordſhip likewiſe ſtated his having mentioned to the chairman two or three days ago, his deſire to make this addition

and

and alteration.—The ſame was confirmed by the chairman.

Q. Whether the Dutch, according to that treaty, did pay the expence of the armament? — *A.* I believe it was, but have a doubt about it, having left India in the February following the date of the treaty, which was in December.

[*To be continued.*]

To the gentlemen aſſociated at the Feathers, *to obtain relief from ſubſcription to human formularies.*

GENTLEMEN, *Aug.* 17.

WIth a heart warm in your ſervice, accept my congratulations on your late petition to the Houſe of Commons having ſtood the teſt of a critical examination from men of every poſſible complexion [73]. Yet it ſeems, that *the many* want an *expreſſed ſomething* to be propoſed as a ſubſtitute in the place of our preſent bonds [72.]. This outcry is not occaſioned by any reſerve on your part. You gave the idea of a Proteſtant ſubſcription, and both modeſtly and diſcreetly left the form to the wiſdom and juſtice of your judges. However well inclined ſome political or ill-judging perſons may be to accommodate to the prejudices or the indifference of the age, do you preſerve conſiſtency in your principles, and execute them with reſolution and with ſpirit. To your conſideration I ſubmit the following forms of ſubſcription; and, if approved by you, I ſubmit them to the ſecond thoughts of a Proteſtant parliament. Theſe, or the like, unto them, are the only ſecurity a Proteſtant magiſtrate can conſiſtently require, —the only ſecurity a Proteſtant ſubject can conſiſtently give. Such a ſubſcription will effectually exclude the Infidel and Deiſt, the only *profeſſed* enemies of Chriſtianity; and they will effectually exclude the Papiſt, the only *profeſſed dangerous* enemy to Proteſtantiſm: whereas our preſent eſtabliſhed ſubſcriptions are a diſgrace to Chriſtianity, from their alliance with Popery.—*I am, &c.*

A Country Clergyman.

FORM I.

I A B do ſolemnly declare, That I am thoroughly perſuaded, that the holy ſcriptures (by which I mean ſuch books as are at preſent received by the church of England as canonical) do contain ſufficiently all doctrine of neceſſity for eternal ſalvation, through faith in Jeſus Chriſt; and that I am determined, out of the ſaid ſcriptures, to inſtruct the people committed to my charge; and that I will teach nothing as required of neceſſity to eternal ſalvation, but that which I ſhall be perſuaded may be concluded and proved by ſcripture. I do alſo further declare, that I do believe Chriſt to be the Son of the living God, and that God hath raiſed him from the dead.

See the office of ordination of prieſts, Matth. xvi. 16. *and Rom.* x. 9.

FORM II.

I A B do ſincerely believe, That holy ſcripture containeth all things neceſſary to ſalvation; ſo that whatſoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man as an article of faith, or be thought requiſite or neceſſary to ſalvation. I alſo believe, with equal ſincerity, That the promiſes and declarations of God are in ſuch wiſe to be received and believed by us, as they be generally ſet forth to us in holy ſcripture; and that in all our doings the will of God is to be followed, which we have expreſsly declared to us in the word of God. I believe further, it is not lawful for the church, or for any man or men whomſoever, ſo to expound one place of ſcripture, that it be repugnant to another, or to decree any thing againſt the ſame, or contrary to God's written word.

See Art. 6. 17. *and* 20.—*and Candid Diſquiſitions, edit.* 2. *p.* 163.

N. B. In addition to theſe declarations, it might be required of every ſubſcriber to declare his ſincere intention (in words either drawn up by the governors of the church, or, if they think better to allow it, in words of their own) to ſtudy the ſacred ſcriptures with an honeſt mind, to endeavour to underſtand them in their true ſenſe, and to inſtruct the people in the ſame (in a peaceable manner, and with an upright conſcience) according to the beſt of his knowledge.

FORM III.

I A B do profeſs myſelf a Chriſtian, and a Proteſtant, ſincerely believing the Chriſtian religion, as delivered in the holy ſcriptures, to be from God; and diſclaiming all connection with the church of Rome, as having corrupted that religion, and deviated from the ſcriptures, in matters not a few, of the greateſt conſequence.

Being

Being perſuaded, that the ſcriptures, without any human additions or innovations, do contain the whole will of God, relating to the ſalvation of man, through faith in Jeſus Chriſt, I am determined, with the help of God, to adhere invariably to thoſe ſcriptures, and, out of them, and agreeably to them, to inſtruct the people who are or ſhall be committed to my charge, in the true Chriſtian religion, as there delivered; teaching nothing as the religion of Chriſt, and neceſſary to ſalvation, but what, upon diligent examination, and a careful comparing of the whole together, I ſhall be perſuaded to be the true meaning and deſign of thoſe ſacred writings.

And I do promiſe, That, in order to a due progreſs and improvement in the qualifications of a Chriſtian miniſter, I will be diligent in prayers, in reading and conſidering the holy ſcriptures, and in ſuch other proper ſtudies as may help to the farther knowledge of the ſame.

That, in regard to my more immediate duty towards the people of my charge, I will uſe both public and private admonition, as well to the ſick as to the whole, within my cure, as need ſhall require, and occaſion ſhall be given.

That I will be diligent to frame and faſhion myſelf and family according to the doſtrine of Chriſt, and to make both myſelf and them, as much as in me lieth, wholeſome examples and patterns to the flock of Chriſt. — And, finally,

That I will ſet forwards, to the beſt of my power, quietneſs, peace, and love, among all Chriſtian people, and eſpecially among thoſe who are or ſhall be committed to my ſpiritual charge and care.

To theſe declarations and promiſes, freely, voluntarily, and deliberately, made by me, I ſet my hand, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord —

ANECDOTE.

When Admiral Haddock was dying, he called his ſon, and told him, "Conſidering my rank in life, and public ſervices for ſo many years, I ſhall leave you but a ſmall fortune; but, my boy, it is honeſtly got, and will wear well; there are no ſeamens wages or proviſions, nor one ſingle penny of dirty money in it." How happy would be the nation, could all modern officers ſay the ſame with equal juſtice! The family of the Haddocks were remarkable for their ſea-ſervices, and the grandfather, father, and ſon, had medals given them at one and the ſame time, for their gallant behaviour in a general action againſt the Dutch.

Remarkable inſtances of longevity, attained by temperance, early riſing, and much exerciſe in the open air.

In the year 1733, when Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark, and his royal conſort Sophia Magdalena, viſited their Norwegian dominions, they took up their reſidence in the houſe of Lt-Col. Colbiornſon, in Fredrickſhald, who was deſirous of diverting his gueſts with what they call a jubilee-wedding. This was performed in a garden, under tents pitched for that purpoſe.

There were four couples married, being country-people invited from the parts adjacent; and out of all theſe, there were none under a hundred years old; ſo that all their ages put together, made upwards of eight hundred years. Their names were, Ole Torreſon Sologſteen, who lived eight years afterwards, and his wife Kelje, ten years; Jern Oer, who lived ſix years after, and his wife Iugen, who lived ſeven years; Ole Beſſoben, and his wife N——; and Hans Folaſken, who lived ten years after, and brought with him Joran Galien, who was not his wife, but being a hundred years old, he borrowed her for this ceremony; ſhe alſo lived ten years afterwards.

Theſe eight married people made themſelves extremely merry at this jubilee-wedding; and the women, according to the cuſtom of the country, danced with green wreaths upon their heads, which brides always wear on their wedding-day. They had all a genteel preſent given them to carry home with them.

Week. Mag. JOHN G—— N.

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Edinburgh, Nov. 30.*

In anſwer to the laſt part of your correſpondent E. R.'s letter [560.], Neither theſe gentlemen nor their friends impoſe the oath mentioned in their advertiſement [515.], but have paid, and continue to pay, every holder, upon demand, at the rate of 15 s. per pound; and if, in the event, their effects exceed this compoſition, the holder is intitled to his proportion of the reſidue. The only meaning of qualifying their advertiſement in that way, was, to diſcourage perſons from purchaſing their notes at a leſs ſum than the compoſition, and ſo prevent advantages being taken of thoſe who have not the opportunity of examining a news-paper.

Yours, &c. D. S.

The

The Hiſtory of Europe for 1771. [344.]

England, Turky, Ruſſia, and Poland.

Some general opinion and rumour of a foreign war had obtained conſiderably in the nation, about the time, or even previous to the riſing of parliament in 1770; and people fancied that reaſons were not wanting to countenance ſuch an opinion. Our unhappy inteſtine diviſions, which had gradually ſpread into almoſt every part of the Britiſh empire, had ſo filled the hands, and engaged the thoughts of government, that little attention either had, or could for ſome time paſt have been given to our foreign intereſts. Thus convulſed at home, and in a ſtate of altercation, and even contention with our colonies, which had already been productive of the moſt alarming appearances, it was not to be ſuppoſed, from the known ſyſtems of policy eſtabliſhed and practiſed among rival ſtates, that ſuch open opportunities of advantage would be overlooked by our natural or acquired enemies.

The ſpeeches from the throne had alſo of late been rather ambiguous and indeterminate upon the ſubject of the general tranquillity; nor was the great force kept up by Spain in the Weſt Indies, the doubtful and unfriendly conduct of its officers there, and the preparations both in the French and Spaniſh ports at home, by any means favourable to the hopes of its continuance. It is true that adminiſtration, in the laſt ſeſſion, refuſed the propoſed augmentation of ſeamen that was then offered, which ſeemed to argue an opinion of ſecurity, that was confirmed by all their declarations; yet, however it was, this conduct neither removed the doubts, nor leſſened the apprehenſions of the public. Indeed ſeveral of the moſt popular members in both houſes, had ſtrongly urged, and pointed out the appearances of danger; and the Earl of Chatham, and the Duke of Richmond in particular, not only gave their opinion of the probability of a ſpeedy rupture with our natural enemies; but the former ſeemed aſſured, that a great blow, either was, or would ſpeedily be given by them, in ſome part of the world.

[*Affairs in England, both in the court and parliament, have been already related very fully: we therefore proceed to foreign affairs.*]

The war upon the Danube ſeemed to languiſh in the beginning of the campaign. The conquerors as well as the vanquiſhed were exhauſted. The great victories gained by the Ruſſians were not bloodleſs on their ſide; and the loſs of men by ſickneſs, and the various incommodities that attended the carrying on of a war at ſo great a diſtance from home, was prodigious. As the neighbouring provinces were ruined by the war, the means of ſubſiſtence became more difficult in proportion to its length, and the expences, of courſe, enormous. Loans were negotiated in foreign countries at a high intereſt; nor were the attempts to procure money by that means every where ſucceſsful.

The different poſts which the adverſe armies poſſeſſed on the Danube, together with that ſpirit of enterpriſe on the one ſide, which is always the conſequence of ſucceſs, were however productive of ſeveral ſmall engagements; in which the fortune of Ruſſia generally preſerved its uſual ſuperiority. Of theſe we have but few particulars, nor were they productive of any conſequences that make them very intereſting. We find, that in the month of March, a conſiderable body of Turks, ſaid to amount to 10,000, were beaten out of Giurgewo, on the Walachian ſide of the Danube, where they were ſtrongly intrenched, under the cover of a caſtle well furniſhed with cannon. The Turks are repreſented upon this occaſion to have made a moſt obſtinate defence, and the action to have been very bloody on both ſides. Some of the Ruſſian officers, particularly General Weiſman, undertook ſome deſultory expeditions to the Bulgarian ſide of the river; in which, from the relaxation of diſcipline, and the want of vigilance on the ſide of the enemy, they met with great ſucceſs in ſurpriſing ſeveral of their poſts, routing their parties, and deſtroying their magazines.

The conqueſt of Crim Tartary was undoubtedly the great object of this campaign. It was however neceſſary that the grand army ſhould be formed upon the Danube, for the protection of the new conqueſts; but it would have been neither good policy, nor does it ſeem to have been any part of the intention of the court of Peterſburg, that it ſhould have been exhauſted by an attempt to extend them on the ſide of Bulgaria; a meaſure which would have been attended with inſuperable difficulties, and much danger.

ger. Thus the war on the Danube was this year in general defenſive.

The ſecond Ruſſian army was conducted by Prince Dolgorucki; Count Panin, who had gained ſo much honour in the conqueſt of Bender, having, for ſome cauſes with which we are not acquainted, obtained leave to reſign the command. This army is ſaid to have conſiſted of about 40,000 men, and was deſtined for the conqueſt of the Crimea; an enterpriſe of the greateſt importance to Ruſſia in the two great points of view, of detaching the Tartars totally from the Turks, and of eſtabliſhing herſelf miſtreſs of the Black ſea; while the Porte, in the preſent ſtate of its affairs, and ſituation of its forces, was but ill qualified to prevent its taking effect; and the Tartars were little able to cope with the Ruſſians in the field, and ſtill of leſs uſe in the defence of lines and fortifications.

The peninſula now called Crim Tartary, and anciently the Taurica Cherſoneſus, is ſurrounded on all ſides by the Black ſea and the Palus Meotis, except where it is joined to the continent of little Tartary by a narrow iſthmus, ſomething leſs than five Engliſh miles in breadth. This iſthmus has received its name from the ancient city of Precop, which is built at its entrance on the ſide of the peninſula, and has been celebrated for the ſtrong lines made for its defence by the Turks, which extend quite acroſs, from the Black ſea to the Palus Meotis, and were the labour of 5000 men for a courſe of ſeveral years. The Tartars conſidered theſe lines as inexpugnable, until the famous Count Munich convinced them of their error in the year 1736, when he forced them without much difficulty. This muſt, however, in a great meaſure be attributed to the badneſs of the defence, as the ditch was ſeventy-two feet broad, and forty-two deep; the height from the bottom of the ditch to the creſt of the parapet was ſeventy feet, and the parapet of a proportional thickneſs. The lines were alſo, at that time, beſides the fortifications of the city, ſtrengthened with ſix towers mounted with cannon, and the whole was defended by an army. The peninſula lies between 33 and 37 degrees of eaſtern longitude, and between 44 and 46 degrees of northern latitude; is naturally fertile; and was, firſt, under the government of the Greeks, and afterwards in the hands of the Genoeſe and other Italian nations, a place of great trade, and filled with populous towns and cities.

Prince Dolgorucki having arrived in view of the lines at Precop, found that they were defended by the Chan Selim Guery in perſon, with an army, it is ſaid, of 50,000 Tartars, and 7000 Turks. Notwithſtanding this force, and the ſtrength of the lines, the Ruſſian General made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for an aſſault, which he put in execution early in the morning of June 25. two days after his arrival. The Tartar prince behaved with great courage; and when he found it impoſſible to rally his right wing, went and charged bravely at the head of the left. All his efforts were however fruitleſs, and nothing could withſtand the ardour and impetuoſity of the Ruſſians. The aſſault was begun at two o'clock, and at ſix the lines were forced in every part, and the Tartars totally routed.

The conquerors took a number of cannon and other trophies, and ſay they loſt but very few men. The Turkiſh garriſon of Precop ſurrendered that city the next day, and could obtain no condition for themſelves, except that of being received priſoners of war. The fortune of this day gives a ſtriking inſtance, of the total inefficacy of fortifications, arms, and a courage, however great, which is irregularly conducted, when oppoſed to the cool ſteady diſcipline of regular and veteran troops; an obſervation which will frequently occur to our readers in the tranſactions of this war.

The Ruſſians now over-run the peninſula at will: the Turkiſh garriſon deſerted Koſtoff without waiting for their arrival; and having deſtroyed the fortifications, imbarked on board ſome ſhips that were in the harbour, for their own country. Arabat ventured to make ſome reſiſtance, but was taken by ſtorm, and the garriſon cut to pieces. Prince Dolgorucki directed his march to Caffa, a very conſiderable city, and the metropolis of the Crimea: where, having defeated a conſiderable body of the enemy under the walls, moſt of the Turks took the advantage of the ſhips in the harbour to make their eſcape; after which, the city was ſurrendered without oppoſition by the Seraſkier: the remains of the garriſon, which conſiſted of about 1000 men, were made priſoners of war.

The terror was now ſo great, that the Turks, without waiting for the ſight of an enemy, abandoned the important for-

treſſes of Taman, Jenicola, and the caſtle of Kertſch, which commanded the ſtreights between the Black ſea and that of Aſoph, and which now fell into the hands of the Ruſſians without any trouble. The Tartars every where ſubmitted, and entered into conditions with the conquerors; and their unfortunate Chan having made his eſcape to Conſtantinople, it is ſaid he died there of grief. Thus the whole peninſula of Crim Tartary, except the ſingle fortreſs of Ballaclava, which, we apprehend, ſtill holds out, was conquered in leſs than a month; and the Ruſſians have not only got poſſeſſion of the beſt ports upon the Black ſea, but have the ſea of Aſoph ſo entirely incloſed within their power, as totally to ſhut out all other nations from any communication with it.

During theſe tranſactions, the Turks made efforts to open the campaign on the ſide of the Danube, and Mouſſon Oglou, having croſſed that river with 18,000 men in three bodies, he united two of them, and ſent them to the relief of Fort Torre, which was beſieged by General Potemkin, and is ſituated on this ſide of the river, oppoſite to Nicopolis. In this deſign they failed, having, it is ſaid, been met and defeated by that general. The third body, commanded by the Baſha in perſon, was more fortunate; and having ſuddenly inveſted Giurgewo, and aſſaulted it for three days with great vigour, the Governor capitulated, June 14. and was allowed to march out with the honours of war, but with the loſs of ſixty-four pieces of cannon. As this place was ſtrong, and had coſt the Ruſſians very dear when they took it in the preceding month of March, the commandant's conduct excited great indignation, ſo that he and all his officers were put under arreſt by Prince Repnin.

We meet with very few particulars, as to the tranſactions on either ſide, for a conſiderable time after the taking of Giurgewo. It is probable that nothing very extraordinary happened. It ſeems, however, upon the whole, that the acquiſition of this ſtrong poſt was of conſiderable advantage to the Turks, and enabled them to extend their power, and become formidable on the ſide of Walachia. We accordingly find, that Prince Repnin, who commanded in that quarter, ſent an account to General Romanzow, in the latter end of July, or beginning of Auguſt following, that the enemy had then formed intrenchments, and a ſtrong camp for 30,000 men: and the Marſhal, upon that advice, having given him orders to attack them, Prince Repnin pleaded the inequality of his force, and refuſed to undertake the ſervice.

Upon this difference of opinion, (which produced a quarrel between the two generals), the command of that body was taken from Prince Repnin, and given to General Eſſen, who, after ſome ſmall ſucceſſes, and ſeveral preparatory movements, having at length, Aug. 17. attacked the Turkiſh intrenchments, was, after a deſperate engagement of four hours, defeated, with the loſs of ſome general officers, and of between three and four thouſand men killed or wounded. The Ruſſians alſo loſt ſome cannon, and were purſued a conſiderable way; but brought off their wounded men, notwithſtanding, to Buchareſt. This was the only action of any conſequence in which ſucceſs had attended the Ottoman arms during the courſe of the year: and the meaſures that conduced to it were ſo much diſapproved of by Prince Repnin, that he wrote a long ſtate of the whole tranſaction, (which amounted to a complaint), to the court of Peterſburg.

The war ſeems to have been conducted in a very languid manner, or at leaſt the informations we have received concerning it are almoſt totally deſtitute of matter, from the time of this tranſaction, until a few days before the cloſe of the campaign, when the uſual fortune of the Ottomans ſtill purſuing them, was productive of new triumphs to their enemies, and of almoſt final deſtruction to themſelves. The ſtrong hold with which for ſome time they had ſeemed to graſp Walachia, extended their views to the eſtabliſhment of winter quarters on this ſide of the Danube; an object of great importance in the deſign, and which did not ſeem impracticable in the execution. It was alſo ſuited to the Turkiſh temper and diſpoſition, to ſtrike ſome bold ſtroke at the end of a campaign, and thereby to obtain glory at the ſmall expence of a ſingle effort, or at leaſt, in ſome degree, to wipe out the ſtains incurred by a long ſeries of diſobedience and diſorder.

With this view, the army in Walachia was ſlowly though conſiderably increaſed, and the groſs of their troops were thrown into great bodies, and ſtationed in the neareſt and moſt important poſts

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on the Turkiſh ſide of the Danube; where the river could be moſt eaſily paſſed, and their friends on the other ſide moſt effectually ſupported. Theſe motions could no more eſcape the vigilance of General Romanzow, than their deſigns did his penetration. He accordingly made a number of ſuch maſterly diſpoſitions, as not only totally overthrew their ſchemes, but were conducted with ſuch ability, that every one of them took place at the inſtant of time, and was productive of the effect, that was intended.

In conſequence of theſe judicious diſpoſitions, inſtead of waiting for the attempts of the enemy, they were ſurpriſed on their own ſide of the river when they leaſt expected it. A great body of Turks who were ſtrongly intrenched under the town and caſtle of Tulcza, Oct. 20. and another in the ſame circumſtances at Maczin, were attacked at almoſt the ſame inſtant; the firſt by General Weiſman, and the other by General Miloradowits. The event was the ſame in both places. The intrenchments were forced, the Turks totally routed, their artillery, ſtores, and magazines, together with the two towns and their caſtles, were all taken.

General Weiſman marched the following night, to attack the Grand Vizier in his fortified camp, at a place called *Babadagh*, which was only a few miles diſtant, where he had the flower of the Turkiſh army, covered by a prodigious artillery. Victory, however, ſeems to have been obtained as cheaply here as it had been juſt before: the Turks were routed, the intrenchments and artillery carried, and the town and caſtle of Babadagh taken; while the Vizier and his ruined army fled thirty miles, to ſeek for refuge in the arms of Mount Hemus.

A few days after, General Eſſen took a ſevere revenge for the diſgrace he had lately received, having totally overthrown the Seraſkier Mouſſon Oglou, Oct. 30. in the neighbourhood of Bucharеſt; who, with the loſs of 2000 men killed, and near double the number taken, beſides his artillery and baggage, was obliged finally to abandon Walachia; and the Ruſſians now poſſeſſed themſelves, without oppoſition, of the ſtrong fortreſs of Giurgewo, which had been a bone of ſuch bitter contention. The Ruſſian forces did not continue long on the Bulgarian ſide of the river; ſo that the fears of the Turks were ſoon diſpelled in that quarter for the winter; and the Danube again reſtrains the rage of thoſe hoſtile nations.

Such has been the ſtate of the continental war, during the year of which we treat, between thoſe great empires. And though it muſt be allowed, that the information to be obtained at this time and diſtance, muſt be defective in numberleſs reſpects, it is alſo evident from the effects, that the outline has been in general right. The ſhameful defeat and repeated deſtruction of the vaſt Turkiſh armies, muſt be a matter of ſurpriſe to every body: but that, inſtead of acquiring courage and diſcipline by the length of the war, a fierce and military people ſhould decline and fall off in both reſpects, through every year of its continuance, ſeems to be a myſtery of ſuch a nature, as it would require a near and an acute view to develope. They, however, pretend at Conſtantinople, to attribute theſe late misfortunes to a revolt that happened amongſt the Janizaries; who, having ſome diſcontent with the Vizier, and being diſſatisfied with their pay, firſt murdered their Aga, then plundered the military cheſt, and afterwards ſet fire to the camp, and diſperſed to different quarters. All which misfortunes, they ſay, the Ruſſians wiſely turned to their own advantage.

The Ruſſian naval expedition to the Mediterranean, has not, this year, been productive of any thing intereſting; and if judged of only from its effects, could be conſidered as little more than a mere piratical war. Indeed their powers were not at preſent ſufficient to exhibit any thing more glorious. The ſhips were originally bad, and a ſmall courſe of ſervice put them in ſuch a condition, that proper repairs would have coſt more than they were worth. The nature of their naval ſervice made it unfavourable to the exertion of thoſe abilities, which the veteran foreigners who were amongſt them would otherwiſe have diſplayed, equally to their honour and benefit. The fatal experiment made by the Greeks in their firſt effort, was ſufficient to deter the valuable and uſeful part of them, from every other attempt of the ſame kind; while the others who ſtill adhered to them, and who were equally outcaſts of all nations, were to be deteſted as pirates and thieves, inſtead of being regarded as allies and friends. The real or pretended fears of contagion, which in a great meaſure

ſure ſhut them out from the benefits of moſt of the Italian ports, was alſo a very great loſs and detriment to them.

Under all theſe diſadvantages, and many others, the Ruſſians, by falling in with a daſtardly enemy, and ſtill more backward in maritime matters than they were themſelves, did, with this weak and ill-furniſhed fleet, ſtrike an unſpeakable terror through the vaſt extent of his coaſts, and ſpread diſmay even in the centre of that haughty capital, which had been named the *Porte* by way of eminence, from its incomparable naval and commercial ſituation. Upon the whole, this expedition has ruined the trade of the Levant, by which the Chriſtian commercial powers have ſuffered conſiderably, as well as the Turks; and the Ruſſians have ſpread ruin and deſolation through the open iſlands of the Archipelago, and the neighbouring defenceleſs coaſts of Greece and Aſia. The benefits to themſelves have been only negative.

Whilſt war has thus aſſumed his moſt ſavage form, in the conteſt between thoſe rude and wide-extended empires, and appeared diſpoſed rather to exterminate than thin the human ſpecies, the peſtilence, that other dread foe to mankind, alſo claimed his ſhare of the ſpoil, and ſeemed too impatient to wait for the gleanings of the ſword. If we conſider the havock made by this diſorder in the Turkiſh armies, and the fury with which it raged in thoſe countries which were adjoining to, or were immediately themſelves the theatre of war, it muſt be thought little leſs than a miracle, if the Ruſſian armies had eſcaped its effects, and if, conſidering the nature of the contagion, it could then be confined, and prevented from penetrating to their reſpective countries.

However this might be, its unwelcome viſits, if any there were, have not been acknowledged in the Ruſſian armies, and its firſt avowed appearance was in the imperial city of Moſcow, at the diſtance of ſeveral hundred miles, not only from the preſent ſcene of action, but from the neareſt of thoſe countries which were known to be infected. As the manners and way of living of the common people in Muſcovy, make them particularly liable to the moſt fatal effects of that diſorder, it accordingly made a prodigious havock in that capital; and after raging through the ſummer under the colour of a malignant fever, appeared in autumn in its true form, and moſt hideous character, and ſwept every thing before it.

The cruel ravages of the diſorder were not, however, more ſhocking to humanity, than the effects it produced upon the barbarous temper of the people. The iron reſtraint of power, (which is the only pledge of order or obedience in a deſpotic government), being now neceſſarily relaxed, the oppoſite extreme of the moſt unbounded licentiouſneſs was eagerly and immediately adopted, and the moſt horrible outrages committed. It ſeems that ſome crafty impoſtor, or fanatical enthuſiaſt, had pretended to a revelation from heaven, by which the people were informed, that a certain image of a ſaint was endued with efficacy ſufficient to cure thoſe that were infected, and to preſerve thoſe that were not. This impoſture drew together ſuch innumerable crouds of people, infected and not, that numbers were trampled to death, and the ſick dropped down dead in the midſt of the healthy. Thus the contagion was communicated in ſuch a manner, as made every effort to reſtrain its progreſs totally fruitleſs, and the populace, by aſſembling in ſuch bodies, broke out into the moſt violent outrages and diſorders.

The impoſtors who conducted this iniquitous tranſaction, had prepared a large cheſt upon the ſpot, to receive the money which the people depoſited as an offering to the ſaint. To put a ſtop to theſe proceedings, Ambroſius, the Archbiſhop of Moſcow, ſent proper officers, who ſealed up the cheſt, and removed the image or picture out of the church in which it was placed, to the ſynod. The people were ſo enraged at this meaſure, that they proceeded in a prodigious body to the Archbiſhop's reſidence, which they plundered, and having heard that he had fled to avoid their fury, purſued him to the Donſkoy monaſtery, which they broke open, and having dragged their venerable paſtor from the altar, to which he had fled for refuge, put him to death in the moſt ſavage and barbarous manner. A body of troops were employed to quell the rioters, who firing into the croud, killed a great number of them: ſome hundreds of priſoners were alſo made; and a ſpecial commiſſion being appointed for their trial, they underwent different degrees of puniſhment. What makes this tragical affair the more remarkable, is the uncommon veneration with which the

the populace in Ruſſia regard their clergy, in which they perhaps exceed any other people in the world.

Some gleamings of peace, under the auſpices of the courts of Vienna and Berlin, have frequently, in the courſe of this year, appeared through all the horrors of war; and it is ſtill much to be hoped, that the ſame powerful mediation will prevent its calamities from being extended to another campaign. The terms required by Ruſſia are ſaid to be very hard; and that nothing leſs would content her, than a total ceſſion of Crimea, Budziac, and the Little Tartary, together with Moldavia and Walachia, and all the fortreſſes that command the mouths and the navigation of the great rivers, the Don, the Nieper, the Nieſter, and the Danube, as well as ſome iſlands in the Mediterranean, and other things of leſs conſequence. It is probable that Ruſſia will relax upon ſeveral of theſe heads. Her great ſucceſſes enable her to make exorbitant demands; but there are terms, to which even the vanquiſhed ſhould not ſubmit. Her loſs of men in this war may be eſtimated from the demand of 80,000 recruits, which the Empreſs made for the ſervice of the enſuing year, and the remonſtrances of the ſenate, ſhewing the fatal conſequences that would attend a compliance with the requiſition. A few more years of ſucceſs at ſuch a price, would prove the bane of Ruſſia.

Nothing can appear more deplorable, nor indeed more irretrievable, than the preſent ſtate of the Ottoman empire. An immediate peace, ſeems to be the only reſerve of good fortune, which can, even for the preſent, ſave it from deſtruction. But the weakneſs it has now ſhewn, will raiſe up freſh armies of new and adventurous claimants while a ſingle portion of its vaſt dominions remains unſpoiled or undivided. We ſee, that under its preſent councils, the great ſources of power and conqueſt, arms, wealth, courage, and men, are of no avail to its ſupport or defence. Even the reſiſtleſs powers of enthuſiaſm, loſe their force and efficacy, when applied to the ſupport of a declining empire.

Peace, however, will prolong its exiſtence; and may ſtill give it an opportunity of triumphing over Ali Bey, and of recovering Egypt and Syria. This hitherto fortunate uſurper, has aſſumed the titles and ſtate of the ancient Sultans of Egypt; and ſeems, by his conduct, to be as well calculated to preſerve his new power, as he does, by what appears of his character, not to be altogether unworthy of it. He is ably ſupported by the Cheik Daher, and ſome other Arabian princes, who have warmly eſpouſed his intereſts; and has ſucceeded in almoſt all his enterpriſes againſt the neighbouring Aſiatic governors and baſhas, whom he has repeatedly defeated; and his forces are now ſaid to be in poſſeſſion of all Paleſtine, a conſiderable part of Syria, and ſome provinces of Arabia.

Nothing could now be added to the deſcriptions formerly given of the calamities of Poland, that would not appear a tireſome repetition. A great part of the country is finally reduced to a deſert, and the inhabitants either totally exterminated, or carried off to ſtock remote Ruſſian plantations, from whence they can never return. The Ruſſian ambaſſador is in reality the king of that unhappy country; and every commander of a party, whether Ruſſian or Confederate, an abſolute and moſt arbitrary deſpot, ſo far as the force in his hands is capable of extending his power.

Notwithſtanding theſe calamities, the vaſt extent of the country has moſt amazingly furniſhed the means of ſubſiſtence, to the numberleſs bands of armed men who have ſo long ravaged it: and the Confederacies, which were to all appearance nearly ruined, have this year ſprung up afreſh, increaſed to a prodigious degree, and have acted with a reſolution and vigour to which they were before unaccuſtomed. This was ſo evident, and at the ſame time their affairs ſeemed ſo hopeleſs, that it was thought they muſt have had ſome certain aſſurances of the moſt effectual ſupport, to embolden them to act in ſuch a manner. It has ſince pretty evidently appeared, that theſe hopes were not derived from their German neighbours: and it is now thought, and ſeems to be well founded, that they have been privately encouraged, and ſupplied with money, by France; a meaſure which has only ſerved to plunge them deeper in misfortune and ruin, as ſhe is too remote, and at preſent not in a condition, to afford them any effectual ſupport.

A number of French officers having engaged as volunteers in their ſervice, and the leaders having, beſides, introduced diſcipline among their troops, by the help of other foreigners, and particularly

cularly of a great number of deſerters from the neighbouring armies, a warm war has been carried on for the greater part of the year, in which the Ruſſian forces in that country found full employment, and experienced upon ſome occaſions, that they were not invincible, and might be worſted by the Confederates. This ruinous dawn of ſucceſs, betrayed the private ſentiments of thoſe who hitherto had prudence enough to continue quiet and ſilent; and ſome even of the great officers of the crown declared openly for the Confederates: A circumſtance unfortunate to them; but at the ſame time a laſting record of the general abhorrence of the people of that country to the conduct of the Ruſſians, and of their averſion to the government of the unfortunate prince, who, to his and their ruin, they impoſed upon them as a king.

This ſemblance of vigour, not having any real ſtrength for its ſupport, was but of ſhort continuance, and by degrees came to nothing. The Ruſſians were reinforced, and properly ſupported; the Auſtrian and Pruſſian troops entered the country, and advanced upon different ſides. However ambiguous the deſigns of theſe courts were in other reſpects, they were now well known to be adverſe to the Confederates; and they found themſelves incloſed like wild beaſts in a great centre, and ſurrounded on every ſide by their enemies. Previous, however, to this final ſtate of their affairs, ſome of the moſt daring, or the moſt profligate of them, undertook the horrible reſolution of aſſaſſinating the King: An attempt ſo ridiculous, and ſo ill founded in reaſon, that if it had even ſucceeded, it would have been as incapable of procuring them redreſs or advantage, as it is deteſtable, in every view of religion, humanity, and honour.

As the King was returning to his palace at Warſaw, Nov. 3. about nine o'clock in the evening, it being then very dark, and he not attended by his cuſtomary guard of Uhlans, the coach was ſuddenly attacked at the corner of a ſtreet, by ſix men on horſeback, the principal of whom was Koczinſki, an officer among the Confederates: theſe deſperadoes fired their carbines and piſtols into the carriage; after which, they dragged the King out, and carried him off, held by the hands between two of the horſemen. Two Heyducks who were behind the coach, bravely expoſed their lives to ſave the King: one of them was cut to pieces, and the other deſperately wounded: an aid-de-camp, and a page, were alſo wounded. The croud, and the Ruſſian patrols, who were immediately aſſembled, found the carriage covered with blood, and the wounded; but no account of the King, nor knowledge whether he was dead or alive. All the roads were immediately ſcoured, and guns fired to alarm the guards and patrols that were ſtationed upon them.

The aſſaſſins, in the mean time, had joined twenty-five more of their accomplices, who waited at ſome diſtance, and not only got clear of the city, but arrived, notwithſtanding the difficulties they encountered, near Willanow, at the diſtance of ſix or ſeven Engliſh miles from the capital. The firing of the cannon as ſignals, and the continual ſhouts of the Ruſſians who were in purſuit, diſconcerted them however conſiderably: and whether it was from this motive, or that he was inſtantly ſeized with a compunction for what he was doing, Koczinſki adviſed the officer who was along with him, to a ſeparation, as the only probable method of eſcaping the Ruſſians. By this means he got the King into his own cuſtody, and that of four others only, whom he alſo contrived to get rid of, by ſending them to obſerve the motions of the purſuers. He then quitted the road, and his horſe; and throwing himſelf at the King's feet, implored his pardon, and offered to ſave his life: after which, they marched an hour and half on foot, through diſmal woods and moraſſes, till they arrived at a hut, from whence the King ſent to the Ruſſian general, and was conveyed to Warſaw early in the morning.

The King had received two wounds on his head; one from a ball, and the other from a ſabre: and his eſcaping with life may be conſidered among the moſt extraordinary incidents in hiſtory. Koczinſki produced a paper, by which it appeared, that he and the reſt of the accomplices were bound by the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn oaths, to deliver the King, dead or alive, to the Confederacy at Czenſtochau. It is evident, that their carrying the King off in the manner they did, was attended with much more difficulty and danger than the conveyance of his body would have been, if he had been killed at the firſt onſet: and it is much to the honour of Koczinſki, that it

it does not at all appear from the circumſtances which ſucceeded the event, that any thing had intervened, at the time in which he changed his mind, which could have prevented the ſucceſs of their ſcheme in either way. His whole conduct in this affair is a ſtrong inſtance, that the mind of man has an inherent diſpoſition to virtue; and that however it may be warped and depraved, and think itſelf, while at a diſtance, capable of committing the moſt enormous crime, it will frequently ſhrink back with horror, and recover its original tone, when it comes to the execution.

The affairs of Poland ſeem now drawing to a criſis, that will probably decide its future fate; and that may poſſibly determine its exiſtence as a kingdom or republic. The viſible concert and union ſubſiſting between the two great Germanic powers and the court of Peterſburg, the late extraordinary conduct of the two firſt, and the motions of all their troops, leave but little room to doubt of the general ſcope of their deſigns, however difficult it may be, to point out the particular line of their intended arrangements. The time ſeems near at hand that will develope the whole.

Some remarks on the character of JAMES TOWNSEND, *Eſq; Lord Mayor of London.*

OUR readers are deceived, if they imagine that we intend to deſcribe the character of Mr Townſend relatively to the ſeveral degrees or ranks which he holds in ſociety. We leave theſe objects to his hiſtorian. The dignity with which the mayoralty has veſted him was the ſole motive that induced us to ſelect him from the multitude; and in that character alone, which is ſo intimately connected with his political principles, we ſhall regard him in the following obſervations.

It is impoſſible to ſpeak of this gentleman in his public character, without mentioning at the ſame time that ſet of men in the city who are called patriots. His political intereſts have been ſo cloſely linked to their connections, that there ſeems to be a neceſſity for firſt inquiring who theſe men are.—The modern patriots, then, are the moſt deſpicable beings we know. Without abilities, principles, or power, a few men who were deſperate in the purſuit of fortune, and keen in the gratification of their private pique, erected a ſtandard, which they dignified with the ſacred name of *Freedom* [xxxi. 106.]. The thing was plauſible; ſhort-ſighted people inliſted under the banner, and the recruits became numerous. Many young men, who were ambitious after preferment or wealth, and ſome old men, who were too ignorant to think for themſelves, joined the ſelect band; immediately *the Cauſe! the Cauſe!* re-echoed throughout all the kingdom. The conſequence was obvious. Each member having joined the party to gratify ſome private inclination, or to poſſeſs ſome favourite object, deſerted in the moment he became ſucceſsful. The reſt, having ſtill ſomething in view, remain ſtill in the field. Their conduct is contemptible in the extreme, and even ludicrous. Having no public virtue, no public cauſe, to inſpire them, to animate them to honeſty, they have let looſe their private paſſions, and confeſſed to the world that they were cheats. Their diſſenſions have almoſt ruined themſelves, while they confirm to the world that they had no good principles to keep them connected. When the paſſions are roufed, it is not eaſy to reſtrain them. There is a caſe in point. Theſe reſtleſs ſpirits, not content with defaming each other in taverns and private companies, have been hardy enough to carry their paltry quarrels into the public courts of magiſtracy; and the moſt reſpectable aſſembly in the city of London,—an aſſembly formerly famous for its reverence, its dignity, its prudence,—is in theſe days governed by men who have not lived either long enough or well enough to poſſeſs a character, and who value the city only as it leads them to their private wiſhes.

This is a faithful picture of modern patriotiſm. Theſe are the men with whom Mr Townſend aſſociated, and among theſe his character received many ſtabs. We are not ſurpriſed at this. Were the angel Gabriel to truſt himſelf among that tribe, he could not eſcape the infection. But notwithſtanding all the political peccadilloes with which Mr Townſend has been charged, we are of opinion, that the greateſt charge againſt him is, his having been found in ſuch bad company.

We are willing to believe, that the primary motives which urged this gentleman to aſſociate with the patriots were ſtrictly honourable. But he was miſled. There is a dangerous maxim introduced into the politics of the preſent times, which

which teaches us to regard meaſures only, and not men: we are inſtructed to pay no attention to the private character of the patriot, however infamous it may be, provided he is the leader or favourer of popular meaſures. This pernicious doctrine, firſt broached by the intereſted, was eaſily believed by the ignorant; and it is probable that even Mr Townſend's good ſenſe was not proof againſt it. How otherwiſe was it poſſible he could be induced to aſſociate with Mr Wilkes? Dangerous as this maxim is, the abettors of it are numerous, and ſeem reſolved not to be deceived. Abſurd! that it ſhould be believed, that the man who has proved himſelf to be unequal to the ſocial duties of private life, ſhould have a ſoul capable of receiving the great cauſe of the public, and promoting its intereſts! —as if the man who freely parted with his honour, did not diſcard the only principle which could bind him firmly to ſociety! — Why do not theſe weak men tell us, that caſtles may be reared upon cobwebs, or that a Birmingham ſhilling may be converted into an ingot of gold? Thoſe things would be equally rational with the former.

Whether or not Mr Townſend was thus deceived, it is certain he ſoon became too deeply involved in the cauſe to quit it with eaſe. We do not know that he wiſhed to quit it;—but we affirm, that though his enemies have covered him with ſuſpicions and invectives that are very illiberal, he has always ſupported his character with firmneſs, and acted for the public good in every tranſaction in which he has been concerned, whether in the ſenate or in Guildhall. He has invariably oppoſed all thoſe meaſures of our wretched adminiſtration which were dictated by tyranny or folly, and we know that he has approved himſelf the friend of freedom, when other patriots have retreated. If acting upon theſe principles he has held the public good in his eye, let the public thank him; if he has diſpleaſed Mr Wilkes, let Mr Wilkes ſee to that; and if he has ſhewn himſelf rather too haſty in his quarrels with individuals, let us recollect, that, with the feelings of a gentleman, he may poſſeſs the weakneſſes of a man. *Lond. Mag.*

SIR, *London, Nov.* 1772.

THE SEVEN WISE MEN of Greece were diſtinguiſhed by as many wiſe ſentences peculiar to each. A kind of *bon mot*, or happy thought, which poſterity has preſerved, being the moſt memorable words they ever ſpoke, ſerve as appendages to their names, and characteriſtic of their ſentiments. If the memory of our preſent patriots ſhould ſurvive the age they live in, our deſcendents will probably ſee their reſpective images adorned with the following mottoes.

The Seven Wiſe Patriots.

1. *L—d M—r.* — "If my legs failed, I'd *hop* to Brentford to preſerve the right of election." —— ACTIVITY!

2. *Parſon H—ne.* — "I'd dye my black coat red in the cauſe of Freedom." —— FLAMING ZEAL!

3. *B—ſs C——by.* — "I wonders what they means with their remonſtrances and them." —— HARD-HEADED STUPIDITY!

4. *W-tk-n L——s.* — "G—d eternally d——n your ſoul." —— TRUE POLITENESS!

5. *Robert M-rr-s.* — "I've ſomething elſe to do." —— INSTABILITY!

6. *John W-lk-s.* — "Wilkes and Liberty, N° 45. — The cauſe, the cauſe." —— SELFISHNESS!

7. *Dr W-lſ-n.* — "None of your *Scotch* tunes." —— MUSICAL TASTE!

Macaroni explained.

MACARONI is, in the Italian language, a word made uſe of to expreſs a compound diſh made of vermicelli and other paſtes: it is ſo univerſally uſed in Italy, that it is equally ſtationary at all polite entertainments as ſoups are in France; and it will be equally impolite to omit the one as the other.— This diſh was far from being univerſally known in this country till the commencement of the laſt peace: when, like many foreign faſhions, it was imported by our *conneſcenti* in eating, as an improvement to their ſubſcription-table at Almack's. In time, the ſubſcribers to thoſe dinners became to be diſtinguiſhed by the title of *Macaronies;* and as the meeting was compoſed of the younger and gayer part of our nobility and gentry, who, at the ſame time that they gave into the luxuries of eating, went equally into the extravagancies of dreſs, the word *Macaroni* then changed its meaning to that of a perſon who exceeded the ordinary bounds of faſhion; and is now juſtly uſed as a term of reproach to all ranks of people, indifferently, who fall into this abſurdity.

A

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judiciouſly choſen, nor is the morality inculcated in them of leſs importance. The author profeſſes that his principal view is, to illuſtrate and enforce this great truth, That *perſonal beauty* is in a high degree dependent on ſentiment and manners. M.

The new foundling hoſpital for wit. Part 5. 2 s. 6 d. *Almon.* [xxxiii. 428.]

Sir Amorous Whimſy; or, The diſappointed Maccaroni. A poetical tale. 1 s. *Evans.* —— Intended to expoſe the fopery, ignorance, and ſelf-conceit of the Maccaroni's. However we may approve the deſign, we can beſtow but ſmall praiſe on the merit of the production. C.

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Youth. A poem. By Hall Hartſon. 2 s. *Griffin.* —— The natural progreſs and purſuits of youth through the ſtages of childhood and puberty, are agreeably painted in this poem, where the author's genius appears to be as much animated with the fervour of his ſubject, as his mind is enlightened by reflection. The deſcriptions and ſentiments are equally beautiful; and the gradations of life are characteriſed by ſuch circumſtances as are not only peculiar to the diſtinct periods, but alſo the beſt fitted for receiving the embelliſhments of poetry. C.

EDINBURGH.

Deciſions of the court of ſeſſion, from November 1760 to November 1764. [xxvii. 431.] Collected by John Monro, Patrick Murray, Alexander Wight, Hay Campbell, and Archibald Cockburn, Advocates. By appointment of the Faculty of Advocates. To which are added, Deciſions of the court of ſeſſion in moſt important caſes, from June 1716 to January 1717; obſerved by Mr Alexander Bruce, Advocate; never hitherto printed. Fol. 1 l 3 s. *Balfour.*

Elements of Therapeutics; or, Firſt principles of the practice of phyſic. By Andrew Duncan, M. D. Fellow of the royal college of Phyſicians, Edinburgh. Edit. 2. [xxxii. 614.] 2 vols, ſmall 8vo. 5 s. ſewed. *Drummond.*

CHARACTER of MODERN POETRY, With a SPECIMEN.

I Have often thought, that future ages will be ſtrangely puzzled about the true characteriſtics of this age; I mean with reſpect to literature. There is no ſuch thing among us as original proſe, our books in general being collected from the writings of authors who have lived before us: And as to our poetry, the little, the very little we have of it is ſo trimmed, and ſo refined, and ſo full of zigzag ſentiments and diſjointed expreſſions, that it is impoſſible for common underſtandings to conceive it. But in order to place this buſineſs in a clearer point of view, I have, with great induſtry and labour, compoſed an ode, which is written *au dernier gout*, and in the very top of the faſhion, exhibiting at once all the pathos, ſenſe, and ſentimental connection of modern poetry. All the ſecret of this new art lies in deſcribing every thing except your ſubject; and in this you will find my ode has the honour to reſemble many compoſitions of the laſt eight or ten years. Here it is at your ſervice.

ODE to SENSIBILITY.

WHO has not heard what few have ſeen,
The yellow robes of ſprightly green
Which o'er my Laura's ſhoulders flow?—
Lovely Laura, is't not ſo?

Sweet the roſe when wet with dew:
Lovely Roſalind, adieu!
From cloud to cloud, from eaſt to weſt,
'Tis pun and pathos, fun and jeſt.

Swallows twitter through the ſhade;
Poor Philander! is he dead?
See how winter ſtrips the grove!
Sighs of ſympathy and love.

Ecſtatic eccſtaſies and moans,
Sighs and ſimpers, grins and groans;
Girls of grace, and Fleet-ſtreet bonnets,
Cælia's waiſt, and blooming ſonnets.

Sound the trumpet, beat the drum;
Tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum:
Gird your armours *cap-a-pee*,
Tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee!

A MODERN POET.

On two beautiful ſiſters, unhappily drowned in the ſea.

WHat to the faithleſs Ocean now is due?
She gave one Venus, and has taken two.

Imitated by a School-boy.

Ah! tell me now, ungen'rous wave,
What thanks to thee are due?
One Venus, it is true, you gave,
But you have taken two.

ODE on a Country-Life.

The ſeaſon Summer.

Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo. HOR.

REmov'd from tumult, din, and ſtrife,
Let me enjoy a country-life,
Where flowery ſeaſons ſmile;
The pomp of courts I do deſpiſe,
Where knaves, with promiſes and lies,
Endeavour to beguile.

Let Health on me her bleſſings ſhower;
The frowns or ſmiles of men in power,
Whoſe breaſts no friendſhip own,
Shall ne'er diſturb my peaceful mind;
Content in cottages I'll find,
Where vice is little known.

In viewing Nature's endleſs ſtore,
The works of God we muſt adore,
By whom all things began:
Away, vile wretch, who dares advance,
That Nature ſprung out of mere chance,
And gave a ſoul to man.

To hear the feather'd ſongſter's lay,
Thro' ſhady groves I'll ſearch my way,
Where ſun-beams ſcarce are ſeen;
Admire each tender plant that grows,
Find out what virtue from them flows,
To cure diſeaſes keen.

A flower, a leaf, or little fly,
When view'd with microſcopic eye,
What beauties doth appear!
With teleſcopes I may command
A diſtant proſpect of the land,
And bring an object near.

In verdant plains with plenty crown'd,
My bleating flocks ſhall graze around;
In fields ſecure ſhall ſtray:
No beaſt of prey need they e'er fear,
Their young from danger they may rear,
In ſafety, ſport, and play.

Thoſe rural ſports I will refrain,
Which cruel are, and do bring pain;
For ſuch ſmall is my rage:
Hiſtorie books I'll often read,
Conſult the writings of the dead,
Or philoſophic page.

A few ſelected from the throng,
With morals ſound, and morals ſtrong,
My conſtant friends ſhall be;
With them ſometimes I'll ride or walk,
At night on learned ſubjects talk,
From fools and nonſenſe free.

Each tender feeling of my heart,
To one fair friend I would impart,
Whoſe virtues I approve;
Her happineſs my only care,
With her my fortune I wou'd ſhare,
With her would live in love.

To dry up ſad Affliction's tears,
Remove the little orphan's fears
From dire adverſity;
Relief from me the poor ſhall find,
To comfort the diſtreſs'd in mind,
Each effort I wou'd try.

Life's ſummer ſeaſon paſs'd like this,
On earth, would be the greateſt bliſs
A mortal could enjoy;
No black remorſe to ſting his breaſt,
No diſmal thoughts to break his reſt,
Nor fears of death annoy.

Such were the days I lately ſpent,
No place has given the like content,
I ever yet was in;
The heavenly Nine could not inſpire
My thoughts with their poetic fire
So much as B——n.

On ſeeing a Lady in an oppoſite window.

WHilſt on forbidden fruit I gaze,
And look my heart away,
Behold my ſtar of Venus blaze,
And ſhine upon the day:
Fair as the purple bluſhing hours
That paint the morning's eye,
Or cheek of evening after ſhowers
That flaſh the weſtern ſky:

I ſend a ſigh at every glance,
And drop a ſofter tear;
Hard fate no farther to advance,
And yet to be ſo near:
So Moſes from fair Piſgah's height,
The land of Canaan ey'd,
Survey'd the region of delight,
He ſaw, came down, and dy'd.

ABSENCE: An Elegiac Song.

THE fields are deck'd in rural pride,
The woods with echoes ring;
The murm'ring brooks ſerenely glide,
And birds melodious ſing;
The playful fawn ſports o'er the plains,
Or bounds along the dales;
Their flocks the village nymphs and ſwains
Attend in flow'ry vales.

But what are rural fields to me?
Or what the murm'ring floods?
What 'vails the warbler's melody?
Or what the vocal woods?
To me what heeds the fawn's wild play,
Or village nymphs and ſwains,
While abſent from my fair I ſtray,
In whom all nature reigns?

Can fields like Celia's aſpect pleaſe,
Or birds her ſtrains expreſs?
Can murm'ring brooks, or whiſp'ring breeze,
Supply her ſoft addreſs?
Oh! haſte the hour when I again
Shall claſp her to my heart;
And, ſince without her life's ſuch pain,
May we again ne'er part.

EPI-

EPITAPH on General WOLFE.

HIS merit won a grateful empire's praiſe:
Ye Nine! conſpire to harmonize the lays.
While Abram's heights or Quebec bears a name,
WOLFE's bright ſhall ſhine in rolls of higheſt fame:
Theſe, how he plann'd, fought, conquer'd, bled and died,
All dangers ſmil'd on, and all force defied,
Record ſhall bear. Heroes now living boaſt,
That under WOLFE they feiz'd, — or kept a poſt.
With WOLFE's great deeds th' hiſtoric page ſhall glow;
Britons ſhall triumph: — Gaul, admire her foe.
Nor be his praiſe to feats of war confin'd;
Mild Virtues ſwell'd his heart, — Science his mind.
Immortal WOLFE! now wearing VICT'RY's crown,
This monument but liſps of thy renown:
The goddeſs woo'd thee for her ſhare of ſpoils,
And kingdoms left to thoſe who ſhar'd thy toils.

Edinburgh, Nov. 30. 1772.

On reading ſome Epitaphs on Gen. WOLFE.

To the Epitaph-Writers.

Who blunders now, that write, enrag'd Teague cries,
Theſe Epitaphs on him who never dies?

To the SOCIETY at Almacks.

Epitaph and Petition.

Name not his conqueſts, but that here WOLFE lies;
He needs no Epitaph who never dies.

B.LCH.MP-X.

To a lady admiring herſelf in a looking-glaſs.

FAir lady, when you ſee the grace
Of beauty in your looking-glaſs;
A ſtately forehead ſmooth and high,
And full of princely majeſty;
A ſparkling eye, no gem ſo fair,
Whoſe luſtre dims the *Cyprian* ſtar;
A glorious cheek divinely ſweet,
Wherein *both* roſes kindly meet;
A cherry lip, that would entice
Ev'n gods to kiſs at any price;
You think no beauty is ſo rare,
That with your ſhadow might compare;
That your reflection is alone
The thing that moſt men doat upon.
Madam, alas! your glaſs doth lie,
And you are much deceiv'd; for I
A beauty know of richer grace; ——
Sweet! be not angry, 'tis your face.
Hence, then, O learn how mild to be,
And ceaſe to lay your blame on me,
If me your real ſubſtance move,
When you ſo much your ſhadow love.
Wiſe Nature would not let your eye
Look on her own bright majeſty,
Which had you once but gaz'd upon,
You could, except yourſelf, love none:
What then you cannot love, let me,
That face, *I* can, *you* cannot ſee.
Now you have what to love, you'll ſay;
What then is left for me, I pray?
My face, Sweetheart! if it pleaſe thee,
That which you can, I cannot ſee;
So either love ſhall gain his due,
Yours, Sweet! in me, and mine in you.

INSCRIPTION on a table of white marble, in the centre of a plain but elegant monument of ſtone, erected, in June 1772, in the church-yard of Cardroſs, Dumbartonſhire, to the memory of the Rev. Mr JOHN EDMONDSTONE, whoſe remains lie interred there.

M. S.
Ad hoc marmor depoſitae ſunt reliquiae
Viri plurimum reverendi doctiſſimique,
JOANNIS EDMONDSTONE, A. M. V. D. M.
Qui in parochia de Cardroſs, per annos quater undecim,
Paſtoris praeſtantiſſimi muneribus functus eſt.
Ab adoleſcentia ſtudiis optimarum artium deditus,
Verum et honeſtum ſenſit, coluit, commendavit.
Rerum divinarum humanarumque ſcientia, inter pauciſſimos, excultus,
Erga Summum Numen pietatem, erga genus humanum amorem,
In concionibus, in congreſſibus, voce multum, vita magis,
Docuit.
Ab initis officiis aduſque vitae finem, firmus atque ſtabilis
Virtutis verae paciſque Chriſtianae cuſtos et fatelles.
In rudi res hallucinantes devios mitis et miſericors:
Etiam in turbulentos et pervicaciter rixantes vix acerbus.
Menſis Martii XXI anno MDCCLXXI,
Annis gravis, pietate graviſſimus,
Mortem ſenſibus placidiſſimis obiit octagenarius.
Andreas filius natu maximus parenti optimo moerens poſuit.
V. S. L. M.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Rama, in Syria, July* 23. On the firſt news of the arrival of Ali Bey and Chick Daher, the governor of this town fled, with all the Arabs in theſe environs, and ſhut himſelf up at Gaza. Chick Sahli, ſon to Daher, and Chick Kerim, his nephew, came the 20th with about 500 horſemen, and entered Rama and Hidda without any reſiſtance. They ſeized a conſiderable quantity of barley which was gathered in the ſeraglio for the Pacha of Damaſcus. Chick Daher and Ali Bey, on the other hand, being alſo arrived the 20th before the laſt-mentioned town, blockaded it firſt, and then attacked it. The fire laſted without ceaſing the 21ſt and 22d; but the inhabitants defended themſelves, and continue ſtill to do with great courage. Many families whom fear had induced to leave the city at the approach of the enemy, were plundered by the Arabs, and a great many women came abſolutely naked into Jeruſalem."

"*Seyde, Sept.* 26. A detachment of the army of Chick Daher has juſt ſeized the city of Gaza. Part of the inhabitants revolted againſt Abou Mareu, their Governor, and facilitated the enterpriſe. It is ſaid, however, that a bloody battle was fought before the gates of the city. The beſiegers had flattered themſelves, that by making Abou Mareu priſoner, they ſhould ſeize his treaſures; but they were deceived, as he fled, and took his riches with him."

"*Sidon, Sept.* 29. Advices from Tripoli bring, that the Pacha of that city has at laſt had the addreſs to ſubject and puniſh thoſe who had revolted againſt him. He invited the chiefs of the inſurgents to accompany him in levying the tribute throughout his government, promiſing to let them participate of the contributions. Excited by the hopes of enriching themſelves, they arrived at Laodicea, from whence they were ſent off in detachments of fifty and ſixty into the neighbouring villages, which they burnt with deſire of exerciſing their robberies. But the inhabitants ſeizing them, cut off their heads; and the Pacha being afterwards ſeconded by ſome troops which he ſecretly aſſembled, ſuddenly entered the city of Tripoli. Part of the rebels fled to the caſtle, with a deſign of defending themſelves there; but the Pacha making himſelf maſter of it, put ſixteen of the principals to death, and reſtored every thing to order and tranquillity."

"*Peterſburg, Oct.* 28. We have juſt received advices here from the Crimea, that the Tartars have roſe on a garriſon of Ruſſians, and deſtroyed moſt of them. Thoſe that had the happineſs to elude the ſlaughter, got ſafe to Raffa, from whence an expreſs was immediately ſent to this court. Diſpatches were directly forwarded to the Ruſſian commandants in the Crimea, to Buchareſt, and to the court of Conſtantinople. How the affair will end, cannot as yet be gueſſed, but the court talks in a very high ſtrain, and threatens a ſevere revenge. Certain it is, that the Crimea-Tartars have the moſt inveterate hatred to the Ruſſians, and joyfully prefer the ſway of the Grand Signior to that of the Empreſs."

"*London, Nov.* 6. By a private letter from Peterſburg we learn, that ſoon after the breaking up of the late congreſs at Fochzany, the Grand Vizir diſpatched a meſſenger to Count Romanzow, expreſſing great concern for the incident which cauſed that event, and begging, at the ſame time, that the armiſtice might be prolonged two months longer, in order that the negotiations might be renewed. He added, likewiſe, that if it would be more agreeable to the Ruſſian court to appoint them to be held at Buchareſt, or elſewhere, he ſhould be entirely ſatisfied; and that he would either treat in perſon, or appoint freſh plenipotentiaries, or commiſſaries. To theſe ſeveral propoſals, as well as withdrawing the troops on each ſide to a certain diſtance from the Danube, General Romanzow replied, he had no inſtructions from his Imperial miſtreſs which could ſufficiently authoriſe him to give a deciſive anſwer; nevertheleſs that he would venture, at his own peril, to extend the truce for four weeks from that date, in order to know the ultimate intentions of his court. A courier is accordingly arrived at Peterſburg, and it is determined to ſend Count Maltiz, as firſt plenipotentiary, to Buchareſt, where the conferences are to be renewed."

"*Vienna, Nov.* 11. We are informed that the armiſtice is prolonged to the beginning of April, and that M. Obreſcow is appointed ſole ambaſſador on the part of Ruſſia, to treat with the Grand Vizir's Reis Effendi at the new congreſs, which is opened at Buchareſt." *Lond. gaz.*

POLAND.

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 21. The King has given an anſwer to the declaration delivered by the miniſters from Vienna, Peterſburg, and Berlin, on the part of their reſpective ſovereigns, whereby his Majeſty alledges, that as the limits of Poland have been ſettled and acknowledged by various treaties, he cannot but conclude, that theſe three powers have no pretenſions to any of the territories of the republic: he likewiſe claims the aſſiſtance of the mediators and guarantees of the treaty of Oliva; and proteſts ſtrongly againſt every proceeding contrary to the treaties and conventions therein recited."

"*Frontiers of Poland, Oct.* 22. According to the laſt advices from Warſaw, the nobility of Great Poland have appointed Prince Anthony Sulkowſki their chief, and have entered into the following engagements: 1. To oppoſe all the enterpriſes of foreigners againſt them; 2. To regulate their reſpective intereſts, and what each diſtrict ſhall furniſh; 3. To pay nothing to the royal treaſury till after the holding of the diet; and, 4. To notify theſe reſolutions to the King, and to all foreign courts."

"*Berlin, Oct.* 28. The King our ſovereign ſeems determined to maintain his newly-acquired dominions againſt any power that ſhall endeavour to oppoſe him. Every city and town of any conſequence, both in Pomerania and Poliſh Pruſſia, is now fortifying with the utmoſt diſpatch, and ſtrong garriſons are to be put into them. All the ſea-ports are to be particularly well fortified, and ſhips of war are to be built at Dantzick and on the Viſtula. In ſhort, he will become in a few years (if he lives) the moſt powerful potentate in the North."

"*Paris, Nov.* 3. The King of Poland has preſented a very ſtrong memorial to this court, complaining grievouſly of the diviſion of his country without his conſent, and requeſting the interpoſition of this court againſt the ambitious deſigns of the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia. A like memorial has been preſented to the court of Madrid, which has cauſed many couriers to paſs between this place and Spain, and occaſions many councils to be held on the ſubject. The city of Dantzick have alſo implored the protection of this court, to prevent its falling under the power of Pruſſia, and which this court ſeems much inclined to prevent. Spain will undoubtedly take the ſame part as France does. If ſo, can Great Britain be unconcerned?"

"*Vienna, Oct.* 31. We learn from Warſaw, that upon the repreſentation made by the King and the Republic of Poland, againſt the diviſion of the kingdom, the miniſters of the three powers in alliance have ſignified to his Majeſty, that their reſpective courts have done nothing more than they thought was abſolutely neceſſary for the advantage of the kingdom; and that all oppoſition to their meaſures, ſo far from producing the effect intended, would only oblige them to augment and extend their troops, to prevent the inconveniencies that might ariſe."

"*Warſaw, Nov.* 3. A pardon is juſt publiſhed in favour of all the Confederates who have not been guilty of any capital crimes."

"*London, Nov.* 26. Letters from Dantzick ſay, His Pruſſian Majeſty, now our ſovereign, is making this place his principal magazine for corn; ſuch quantities of which have arrived here within theſe few days, that we know not where to put it."

"*Dantzick, Oct.* 17. You will, no doubt, ere this, have heard of the great changes and diſturbances we have had lately in this city and neighbourhood, from the King of Pruſſia's taking poſſeſſion of Poliſh Pruſſia, as alſo the mouth of this harbour, which he inſiſts on to be a part of his preſent territories, and planted commiſſaries there to demand, and actually to inſiſt on, double duties from all ſhipping and goods coming in or going out of this harbour. This ſome of the conſiderable gentlemen here, as well as myſelf, could by no means admit of; and had on that account an interview with the Pruſſian reſident, to whom, in preſence of the Daniſh and Holland reſidents, I offered 2000 ducats, to ſerve as ſecurity for all Britiſh ſhips, till theſe matters were determined between the courts of London and Berlin. This pawn was refuſed; which, conſidering the actual ſubſiſting treaty between Britain and this republic, is certainly a violation that our country ſhould not, on this occaſion, expect from that of Pruſſia. I think it proper, for your own ſatisfaction, and that of your neighbours, to ſend herewith the incloſed certificate, containing what paſſed at the Pruſſian reſident's.

In

In ſhort, from the 19th of September, when the ſaid certificate was dated, all the ſhips, Britiſh as well as Hollanders, &c. &c. were not only detained to the 6th inſtant, but even prevented by the Pruſſians from taking in their cargoes. Such behaviour and impoſitions were certainly never heard of in the time of peace, and without the leaſt notice being given beforehand; but ſo it was: and who ſhould we complain to, further than by repreſentation to our different courts?

Having got as many of my colleagues here as I poſſibly could, to proteſt and manifeſt againſt all theſe proceedings, we likewiſe delivered the ſame into the Pruſſian reſident's own hands, a copy whereof you have alſo here incloſed, and will thereby perceive the precautions we have taken regarding our reſervation on account of theſe duties, which it ſeems muſt now be paid, in order to get the ſhipping belonging to the different nations diſpatched away before the froſt ſets in. In conſequence of all theſe circumſtances, I had a meeting with the Engliſh merchants and captains, to conſult what was beſt to be done in the preſent ſituation of things; and ſeeing that no relief was to be expected from the court of Pruſſia, and that I could not have a reply from our court theſe fourteen days to come, in regard to the remonſtrances I ſent home of the Pruſſian proceedings, &c. we unanimouſly reſolved to pay whatever duties or impoſitions ſhould be demanded, but ſtill under the proteſt; and all this in order to prevent further detention and confuſion. In conſequence of which, and a private application from the ſenate, as well as by deſire of the merchants of all nations in general reſiding in this city, I entered, in concert with Mr Ruur, the Daniſh reſident, into a convention with the Pruſſian reſident Domhart, and the other commiſſioners, to be their ſecurity for all duties and impoſitions that may be demanded from them on the part of Pruſſia; and as this agreement was accordingly ratified, each ſhip going out or coming into this harbour muſt, in time to come, do it, by producing a note ſigned by us two for that purpoſe; and the merchants in general have, on the other hand, given us their ſecurity to prevent our ſuffering from this impoſition.

You cannot imagine the conſternation and confuſion which all theſe matters have occaſioned, and continue to occaſion, in ſuch a conſiderable trading city as this is. Nay, they have even eſtabliſhed a poſt-office upon their own territories, and conſequently annihilated that ſettled here by the King of Poland, ſo that we now get our letters ſometimes from one poſt-houſe and ſometimes from another.

The fortifications of this city are very ſtrong, and every thing put in the beſt order of defence, and even the burghers have begun to mount guard, ſeeing they are afraid of a ſurpriſe; otherwiſe I think they could hold out for at leaſt ſix months, which is indeed the only comfort the inhabitants have, hoping in that time other powers may interfere for their liberty and trade."

"*Berlin, Oct.* 31. Several ſtaroſtics whoſe eſtates are now in poſſeſſion of our King, arrived lately at Potzdam, and petitioned his Majeſty to reſtore to them their eſtates. But his Majeſty made them the following anſwer. "According to the primitive rights and conſtitution of Poland, all the ſtaroſtirates belong to the Poliſh chamber. By the perpetual and conſtant diſturbances in that kingdom, the primitive rights have always ſuffered, and the greateſt part, if not all the ſtaroſtirates, are now poſſeſſed illegally; and as his Majeſty's deſign is merely to promote and re-eſtabliſh the original primitive rights of this empire, conſequently he muſt poſſeſs all theſe ſtaroſtirates himſelf: but as ſoon as the affairs of Poland are entirely ſettled, and every thing is in peace and tranquillity, he will be able to make an exact inquiry into the original ground-books, to decide the right from the wrong poſſeſſors, and he then will give a reaſonable allowance to the owners; but, till all this can be done, the claimers of the eſtates in vain give themſelves the trouble to petition him, as it is not in his power to give them a categoric anſwer."

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 24. At length we have learned the reſolutions of the *ſenatus conſilium* held at Warſaw. The firſt is, that the miniſtry ſhall tranſmit to our miniſters at foreign courts, the declarations made by the courts of Peterſburg, Vienna, and Berlin, on their taking poſſeſſion of ſeveral provinces of Poland. 2. To inform the powers who were guarantees of the treaties of Oliva, Welhau, and Carlowitz, of the foregoing diſmemberment; and particularly to remind the court of Vienna of the flattering promiſes

which

which ſhe made to the republic, in a letter dated the 7th of July in the preſent year. 3. To convoke, in the month of January, a ſecond *ſenatus conſilium*, and to write circular letters to all the ſenators, in number 123. 4. Orders are iſſued to the two fiſcals or attorneys-general for the provinces of Poland and Lithuania, to publiſh manifeſtoes againſt this violent, arbitrary, and illegal ſeizure of the ſeveral parts of this kingdom, and to proceed againſt ſuch ſubjects of the republic who have taken an oath of fidelity to any foreign powers, without being freed from the oath of obedience which they had before taken to their lawful ſovereign. Laſtly, The King confirms the above reſolutions, and perſonally proteſts againſt the diſmemberment of the ſtates of the republic."

RUSSIA.

"*Peterſburg, Oct.* 3. The Empreſs hath granted to Count Gregory Orlow, who aſſiſted at the congreſs of Fochzany as her miniſter-plenipotentiary, permiſſion of abſenting himſelf a year, for the re-eſtabliſhment of his health; and hath left him the choice of reſiding on his own eſtates; or, if he finds it more convenient, to repair to any baths of foreign countries. Her Imperial Majeſty ſecures to this nobleman all his employments, and recompenſes his ſervices by a penſion of 150,000 roubles, and a gift of 10,000 peaſants. — His brothers have alſo received great marks of the munificence of our ſovereign; Count Alexis, beſides other preſents, has been gratified with an extent of land containing 10,000 peaſants."

"*Peterſburg, Oct.* 27. An ordinance is publiſhed here for raiſing one man out of 150 throughout this empire. Count de Czernicheff, miniſter of war, and governor of the late acquired provinces in Poland, is raiſing two regiments of foot, and one of light horſe."

SWEDEN.

"*Stockholm, Sept.* 18. Yeſterday the King came to town to be preſent at the oath taken to the new form of government, by the troops lately arrived from Finland. They were drawn up on the northern market, and commanded by Lt-Gen. Sprengport. After they had taken the oath, they fired ſeveral ſalvos of cannon and muſquetry, which were anſwered by the cannon of the ſhips in the harbour, which brought them over. As ſoon as this was over, the King returned directly to Eckholmſund, without going up to the palace." *Lond. Gaz.*

"*Hamburg, Sept.* 25. The following are the contents of a letter written by Count Paninſky, who was lately diſpatched by his Poliſh Majeſty to the court of Peterſburg. In his journey he took his road through Berlin, where he was obliged to ſtay ſome time about particular buſineſs, and there it was he wrote the following letter to his friend, a Poliſh clergyman, now reſiding in this city. "However important the late event in Sweden may appear in the chain of the political ſyſtem, yet, in fact, its influence in the preſent critical time is very extenſive. For you muſt know, that the ſtates of Sweden had a private treaty with the court of Peterſburg, by which the latter is always obliged to aſſiſt the Swedes in caſe the King of Sweden ſhould make himſelf abſolute. This treaty was made after the death of Charles XII. when the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel was called to the throne. The court of Peterſburg being tired of war; the ſtates of Sweden taſted the cruelty of an arbitrary Prince in Charles XII. by whoſe raſhneſs and inconſideration the vaſt kingdom of Sweden was diſmembered; the ſtates then found it more profitable, to inſure themſelves againſt an enemy at home than abroad; therefore they entered into a private treaty with the court of Peterſburg, that they would not fight for the iſlands of Finland, Lapland, &c. at the hazard of the reſt of the realm. And as they could not reach their aim without firſt being aſſured of their own King, they alſo entered into the above-mentioned treaty with the court of Peterſburg. But now, as the court of Peterſburg is occupied in a war againſt the Turks, the King of Sweden thought it the beſt time for him to make himſelf abſolute. And as this meaſure was adopted and approved by and with the conſent and advice of a certain great prince, it leads us into an open field of the views and intentions of that prince. He neceſſarily muſt have known, that the negotiation of peace at the late congreſs would not ſucceed; and it ſhows plainly how he is inclined againſt the court of Peterſburg. In ſhort, I muſt acquaint you, that the Swediſh miniſter at the court of Berlin openly declared, that this time was the beſt in

which the King could have taken this important ſtep; in a time when the Ruſſians are buſy in a war againſt the univerſal enemy, and his neighbouring court of Denmark is in the greateſt diſcord and confuſion, and in a private hoſtility with the court of Great Britain; and before theſe courts will gather their forces againſt his Majeſty, he will be able to reſiſt any warlike power. From this picture of affairs, you may conclude what a mighty influence this Swediſh revolution has upon the preſent circumſtances."

"*Hamburg, Oct.* 6. They write from Stockholm, that the King of Sweden had actually in his poſſeſſion a copy of a manifeſto, which was intended to have been publiſhed on the 20th of Auguſt, by the ſtates, when the Upland regiment was to arrive in that city, which was delivered to him by an eccleſiaſtic, a member of the ſecret committee, on the 17th at night. It is aſſerted, that this clergyman informed his Majeſty, that he was not only to have been ſeized, and ſent to the caſtle of Caſtonholf; but that the committee had further reſolved to make out the proceſs, by which they were to proceed againſt him, &c."

"*Stockholm, Sept.* 29. The day before yeſterday arrived here the King, with his two brothers, the Dukes of Sudermanland and Oſtgothland, from Eckholmſund. His Majeſty has held a chapter of the orders, and created twenty-one knights of that of the Sword."

"*Stockholm, Oct.* 1. All the troops which arrived from Finland, after they had ſworn allegiance to his Majeſty, and to the preſent form of government, received orders to return to that province. A new regiment is to be formed for the King's lifeguards, under the command of Col. Guſtavſchield. It is almoſt impoſſible to believe what pains the King takes to bring Count Heſſenſtein on his ſide. His Majeſty went perſonally to the caſtle where the Count is impriſoned, and preſented to him a ſword, and aſſured him of his royal grace, if he would ſign the new form of government; but whether the Count was able to withſtand this temptation, is ſtill unknown. However, the King gains daily the affections of the people by his mild conduct."

"*Stockholm, Oct.* 1. As it appears by the manifeſto, that a proceſs was to be carried on againſt the King, General Pecklin and Dr Rutſtræm, who drew up that piece, are going to be tried. A council of war extraordinary is to be charged with the trial of the General, and Dr Rutſtræm will be judged by the tribunal of juſtice of the court."

"*Stockholm, Oct.* 2. His Majeſty has notified to the court of juſtice, that having, with the aid of Heaven, eſtabliſhed a regular government, by which all parties were aboliſhed, he is deſirous that they ſhould taſte the ſweets of it; to effect which, his Majeſty aboliſhed and declared void, and of none effect, all depending elections for deputies of the diet, and would have all thoſe re-eſtabliſhed who were condemned to pay fines, or were diſmiſſed or ſuſpended from their employments. The pardon which it is cuſtomary for the King to grant on his coronation, he has now granted, by which thoſe who had abſconded may return, thoſe who were condemned to impriſonment or hard labour are forgiven half the time of their puniſhment, and the King will mitigate the ſentence of thoſe who are not yet tried. But all blaſphemers, and thoſe exiled for hereſy, traitors to the country, robbers of all kinds, and thoſe guilty of forgery, are excluded from the above pardon."

"*London, Nov.* 3. A letter from Hamburg ſays, "The true ſource of the misfortune that has befallen Sweden, is at length clearly diſcovered. At the late King's deceaſe, France was in arrear to Sweden about eight millions of livres, on account of the old ſubſidy-treaty. The preſent monarch, being then at Paris, had the addreſs to prevail upon the court of Verſailles, to pay down one fourth of the demand, and to have the remainder liquidated by three ſucceſſive yearly payments; the firſt of which fell due in the month of March laſt. The young monarch perceiving the happy effects of the proper diſtribution of the two firſt portions, applied to the Abbé de Terray, the French finance-miniſter, to advance the other two; hinting, at the ſame time, how very ſerviceable ſuch a compliance would be to their mutual intereſts. The latter teſtified his inclination, but pleaded a total inability. A Dutch loan was then propoſed, which was readily agreed to on the part of Terray. The only difficulty that now remained, was how to obtain the money. This was however ſoon removed by the powerful interpoſition of the Pruſſian monarch, who guaranteed the repayment to the lenders at

Amſterdam.

Amſterdam. What effect this ſum had, in a country where gold and ſilver are ſo very ſcarce, in turning a ſcale that was before nearly poiſed, may, without any degree of political intelligence, be readily imagined."

DENMARK.

"*Copenhagen, Nov.* 17. By an ordinance juſt publiſhed, his Majeſty, willing to conciliate the affections of his ſubjects in the kingdom of Norway, has converted the extraordinary impoſts on that country into that of a free gift, for the term of ſix years."

"*Copenhagen, Nov.* 10. All thoſe who had a hand in the event on the 17th of January laſt, are at preſent baniſhed from court: ſome of them were bid privately to retire, and ſome were publicly baniſhed with ſcandal. The following, who were the heads of the complot, are entirely baniſhed: Count Rantzau, Count Eichſtadt, Lt-Gen. Koeller Banner, who undertook the office to attack her Majeſty in her bed, and Lord Chamberlain Caſtenſkiold."

GERMANY.

"*London, Nov.* 14. They write from Berlin, that the King has lately iſſued an ordinance, by which he offers conſiderable emoluments to any ſhipwrights that will enter into his ſervice."

"*Berlin, Nov.* 6. The King, willing to encourage and extend the commerce of his ſubjects, granted a patent, the 14th of October, for the eſtabliſhment of an aſſociation, or a company, of maritime commerce, which will be compoſed of 2400 actions, each valued at 500 crowns, which will make a fund of 1,200,000 crowns; and to encourage his ſubjects and foreigners to intereſt themſelves in and take thoſe actions, his Majeſty has taken ſeven eighths of them (2100 actions) for his own account, which makes a capital of 1,050,000 crowns."

"*London, Nov.* 28. The King of Pruſſia has ordered, that no ſubject ſhould enter into foreign ſervice, or even travel, without permiſſion expreſsly ſigned under his Majeſty's hand. Merchants, or thoſe who have poſſeſſions out of his dominions, are excepted; but even their ſtay muſt be very ſhort."

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*Hague, Nov.* 3. Some melancholy accounts have been received here from Surinam, of the riſing of the greateſt part of the negroes in that colony, who being joined by the natives of the country, have plundered and deſtroyed many of the plantations in a moſt ſhocking manner; and that if ſome effectual aſſiſtance was not ſoon procured, all the plantations would meet with the ſame fate."

"*Hague, Nov.* 4. In conſequence of the application made by the Surinam company to the States-General, for ſome effectual aſſiſtance for that colony, we hear that their High Mightineſſes have come to a reſolution to form a new regiment of 800 men to be ſent there, and to remain ſeven years. And in order that there may be no delay in raiſing this new corps, the plan propoſed is, to draught out two men from each company in the ſervice of the republic, and join to them the deſerters that are now employed in working at the fortifications. Moſt of the officers are already nominated; and, it is ſaid, every thing is in ſuch forwardneſs, that this regiment will imbark in December next for Surinam."

FRANCE.

"*London, Nov.* 7. The following account is given of the ſeizure of the papers and perſon of the Prince de Conti, which has made a great noiſe at Paris. The Prince de Conti having been ſuſpected by the court, to have favoured ſeveral ſeditious papers lately publiſhed againſt the miniſtry, and to have cauſed them to be privately printed at a preſs he had erected in the verge of the Temple, where he holds his court at Paris; the Chancellor Maupeau obtained a lettre de cachet, which he cauſed to be iſſued Oct. 23. In conſequence of this arret, the palace of the Prince was invironed at midnight by the mouſquetaires and other guards. The firſt ſecured the manuſcripts and printed papers. Theſe were inſtantly depoſited in the hands of Monſ. de Sartine, the lieutenant of the police. The Abbé Quillet, the ſuppoſed author of the different publications, together with the printers, were then ſeized, and conducted to the Baſtile. During the confuſion, one of the Prince's poſtilions found means to eſcape, and make the beſt of his way to L'Iſle d'Adam, a country-ſeat belonging to the Prince de Conti, (where he then was), and acquainted him with what was tranſacting at his palace. The Prince, greatly aſtoniſhed at the intelligence, immediately ſet off for Paris: but

his Highneſs found his perſon no more ſacred than his houſe, his papers, or his ſecrets. The miniſter, Maupeau, ſecured the Prince alſo; and the great and noble aſſerter and protector of the liberties of his country has been immured like a common felon. What will be the conſequence of this atrocious ſtretch of power in the Chancellor, time only can diſcloſe; but the populace is ſo exaſperated, that ſome dreadful effects are to be expected. The other Princes of the Blood were ſo alarmed at this daring attack of the miniſter on ſo reſpectable a part of their body, that they went from their palaces in Paris to the country with the utmoſt precipitation, in the opinion of many, in a manner very unworthy their high births and ſtations."

"*Paris, Oct.* 30. They write from Breſt, that the Flora frigate, on board of which different obſervators imbarked in October 1771, with time-pieces to diſcover the longitude, returned there the 9th inſtant, and time-pieces of Meſſ. Berthoux and Le Roi have been found to anſwer the purpoſe beſt. The frigate above mentioned has been upon part of the coaſt of Africa, at Martinico, St Domingo, Newfoundland, Miquelon, Eſſineur, Copenhagen, and Dunkirk."

"*Paris, Oct.* 30. The vineyards this year all promiſed abundance, but the produce has exceeded the utmoſt expectations of the proprietors, inſomuch that moſt of them have wanted caſks; ſo that quantities of grapes will be left on the vines, in the ſame manner as happened in the year 1720."

"*Paris, Nov.* 7. All the Princes of the Blood have received orders to attend the parliament on the 12th. The immoderate dearneſs of proviſions of all kinds, and the tyranny of the leading men, are likely to produce a ſcene of general confuſion. The guards in this city are all doubled. Not one of the miniſters but has a number in his houſe for his ſafety."

"*Paris, Oct.* 30. Laſt Tueſday in the night the commiſſaries of the parliament, attended by the attorney-general's ſubſtitute, the greffier, and ſeveral other officers, went in coaches to M. Le Sage, printer and bookſeller in the rue St Marton, and made a ſtrict ſearch all over his houſe and warehouſes; and though they found no books or copies obnoxious to government, they carried the bookſeller to the Conciergerie. He had been before confined a long while in the Baſtile, for printing and publiſhing the proteſt of the Princes of the Blood."

"*London, Nov.* 12. Advices are received from Paris, that ſome of the nobleſt families in that city have of late ſecretly departed from thence, and are ſuppoſed to be gone for Holland."

"*Paris, Nov.* 1. Several people are committed to the Baſtile, for pretending to be in the ſecrets of the miniſtry, and ſpreading reports which alarmed the public creditors, and occaſioned a fall in the actions and other funds."

"*Paris, Nov.* 6. We are under great apprehenſions here, with reſpect to the affairs of the Prince of Conti. A revolution was certainly intended, and ſome very great characters at the bottom of it. The cabal has great power; but we do not care to ſpeak our minds openly, the police taking cogniſance of the ſlighteſt expreſſions relating to political affairs. For example: A young Engliſhman the other day, at a coffee-houſe in St Germains, expreſſing his ſurpriſe that a man ſo old as the Grand Monarch could prove acceptable to ſo fine a woman as Madame Barré, he was ſent for the next morning to the Lieutenant of the Police; who, after rebuking him in very ſevere terms for his inſolence, directed him to leave France in forty-eight hours, under pain of being ſent to the Baſtile."

"*London, Nov.* 21. They write from Paris, that ſeveral very inflammatory and traiterous letters have been dropt about the courts; and that one was found even in the King's bedchamber."

"*Paris, Nov.* 13. Some gentlemen of Normandy have been arreſted at their own houſes, and ſent to the Baſtile, or to Vincennes; for it is not certainly known which. Among thoſe who are known are the Marquis de Coudray, the Marquis de Try, and the Marquis de Monpeuſon; M. du Foſſé, Conſeiller of the Great Chamber, and M. de Belbeuf, late Attorney-General; beſides M. le Maitre, the celebrated advocate before mentioned. Twenty-five members of that parliament, who were at firſt baniſhed into the country, have ſince received letters de cachet, which directs them to go farther off. The volunteers of Soubiſe are ordered into Normandy, to prevent the diſturbances that are apprehended there."

"*Paris, Nov.* 15. A report prevails here, that ſeveral people in the ſouthern provinces of France have taken arms, and

and declare for a change of government, as the preſent arbitrary mode (they ſay) is inſupportable. True it is, that the late proceedings towards the Princes of the Blood has raiſed the greateſt murmurs amongſt the whole body of people; but it is moſt prevalent amongſt the military, which is extremely ſingular. The greateſt confuſion reigns, and bitter execrations are hourly uttered againſt the King and Miniſtry. Many people have been taken up for their freedom of ſpeech, and ſome of thoſe of diſtinguiſhed rank; but this cannot repreſs the indignation of the populace, nor ſtop their juſt complaints. Taxes have amazingly increaſed, proviſions are immoderately dear, and the repeated tyrannous proceedings of the miniſtry are really inſupportable. In ſhort, if ſome methods be not ſhortly taken, and theſe very ſpirited too, dangerous conſequences will immediately attend."

West Indies.

"*Whitehall, Nov.* 28. By diſpatches which were yeſterday received from the iſland of Antigua, we are more particularly informed of the circumſtances attending the hurricane on the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, which is ſtated to have been more violent and deſtructive than has ever been known to have happened there, in the memory of the oldeſt perſon in that iſland.

By theſe diſpatches it appears, that the wind, which began to blow freſh on the evening of the 30th of Auguſt, continued to increaſe till five in the morning of the next day, when it raged with inconceivable fury and violence.

The damage done to the plantations, and to the houſes of the planters, (many of which have been entirely deſtroyed, and few or none eſcaped without ſome marks of deſolation), cannot be eſtimated. Many lives were loſt, and a number of families who abandoned their habitations, and retired to the fields for ſhelter, were expoſed to great miſery and diſtreſs from the fury of the ſtorm, which continued the whole day, and the ſituation of the inhabitants in general was rendered more alarming by a ſcarcity of proviſions.

The houſe in which his Majeſty's Governor reſided, was entirely deſtroyed, with all his furniture and papers; and the wind having forced its way through the windows and doors of the court-houſe, the whole interior of that building was torn in pieces, and the public records either loſt, or ſo defaced, as to become totally uſeleſs; and the barracks built for the reception of his Majeſty's troops, have received ſo much damage as to be uninhabitable.

The effect of this tempeſt was not leſs fatal at ſea than upon the land. All the trading veſſels which were at Antigua on the day of the hurricane, were deſtroyed; and his Majeſty's ſquadron lying in Engliſh harbour, though accounted the ſafeſt in the Weſt Indies, were driven from their anchors, and forced on ſhore; they have however been ſince got off, though not without conſiderable damage; and the naval hoſpital having been blown down during the continuance of the ſtorm, ſeveral perſons were killed, and a conſiderable number wounded and maimed.

There are as yet no particular accounts of the damage ſuſtained in the iſlands of Nevis, St Chriſtopher, and Montſerrat; but there is reaſon to believe, that the effects of the ſtorm have not been leſs fatal there than at Antigua, more eſpecially in the iſland of St Chriſtopher, at which iſland, it is ſaid, that thirty ſhips and other veſſels were wrecked, a great part of the town of Baſſe Terre deſtroyed, the court-houſe, which was a new ſpacious building, raſed to its foundation, and the fortreſs of Brimſton-hill, which is of conſiderable ſtrength, is reported to have ſuſtained very conſiderable damage. *Gaz.*

"*St Chriſtopher's gazette, Sept.* 2. We inſerted in our laſt the account of a hard gale of wind from S. W. with ſome accidents that attended the ſame, which, to this iſland's inexpreſſible grief, were no more than a prelude of our deſtruction: for on Monday laſt, at the dawn of day, our angry hemiſphere predicted violence from the N. E. which by degrees broke forth upon us with ſuch rage, not to be paralleled in memory by the oldeſt man living, in devaſtation on the ſugar works and plantations in general, and in courſe nothing eſcaped its fury. The veſſels of all denominations for ſafety put to ſea, and by twelve at noon we were in hopes that the all-gracious Providence had finiſhed this fatal cataſtrophe: but to our ſorrow we were diſappointed: for about that time the wind ſhifted to S. W. and S. which brought on us ſuch an inceſſant horrible ſcene of deſtruction, till eight o'clock in the evening, that is beyond

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the power of man to relate. Nothing leſs threatened us than a total annihilation of the iſland; and thoſe veſſels that in the morning went in ſearch of ſafety, and not foundered, returned, and were driven on ſhore on ſeveral parts of the iſland; and ſcarce a houſe, ſugar-mill, tree, or plant, in this town, Sandy Point, Old Road, or Iſland, but what was blown down, or very much damaged. The loſs ſuſtained by the planters, houſe-owners, and inhabitants, is ineſtimable. The loſs of lives is, as we hear, conſiderable: the only names as yet come to our knowledge are, Richard Matthews, Eſq; Mrs Thomas, relict of Mr Thomas, ſilverſmith, and a great number dangerouſly wounded.

Sept. 5. The horrible picture of this iſland's general diſtreſs, repreſented above, is greatly inferior to the original, the general loſs ſuſtained cannot poſſibly be computed at leſs than 500,000l. A ſubſcription is ſet on foot by the gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood, for the immediate relief of the poor.—Nothing crouds in upon us from this perilous day, but the ſame tragical ſcene from our ſiſter-iſland, St Euſtatia; many houſes and families have been taken from the ſummit, and have not been heard of; and what was not effected by the violence of one element above, was completely ſo by the other below, by the cruel violence of the waves, which particulars we have not learned.—At Dominica, by Capt. Yard, we have an account of the loſs of eighteen veſſels of different burthens at Roſeau, and ſix at Prince Rupert's Bay. No farther particulars relative to that iſland we have yet got."

"*Chriſtianſtadt, in the iſland of St Croix, Sept.* 4. On Monday night laſt blew the moſt violent hurricane that has ever been known here. Nearly one half of the houſes in this place were thrown down, or greatly damaged; which, with the ſight of the ſeveral dead bodies, filled every face with aſtoniſhment. All the veſſels in the harbour broke from their moorings, and were drove on ſhore; where they remain, moſt of them many yards on dry land. Accounts from the country are ſtill worſe, if poſſible; nearly all the dwelling-houſes, and all the negro-houſes on the plantations ſwept away by the violence of the gale. And from Frederickſtadt we hear there are but three houſes left ſtanding."

A letter from Euſtatia, dated Sept. 3. giving an account of the deſtruction of a great part of that iſland by a hurricane and whirlwind, ſays, "What adds to our diſtreſs is, that there is not a barrel of flour on the iſland for ſale; the country-proviſions are all out, as yams, &c. and none expected till Chriſtmas; no veſſels to fetch foreign proviſions; five joes are aſked for a barrel of flour by a perſon who has a few for his own uſe. Rice ſells at ſeven pieces of eight per hundred. Unleſs the hand of Providence interpoſes, a famine muſt enſue. At preſent it is terrible to hear the cries and lamentations of thoſe who think themſelves the objects of almighty vengeance."

A letter from Tortola, dated Sept. 7. ſays, that the damage ſuſtained by the planters there in the late ſtorm, is computed to amount to between 20 and 30,000l.

"*London, Nov.* 26. From advices juſt come to hand from America, are ſelected the following melancholy account of the effects of the great ſtorm on Aug. 31. at the Caribbee iſlands.—St Euſtatia, 400 houſes on the higher grounds deſtroyed, or rendered untenantable; many houſes carried ten or twelve yards, and others quite into the ſea. Plantation-houſes all down except two, and the canes in the ground all twiſted up. The Dutch church blown into the ſea.—At Saba, 180 houſes blown down, and the cattle carried away from their ſtakes.—At St Martin's, ſcarce a houſe ſtanding, all their plantations deſtroyed.—St Croix, every houſe almoſt at Chriſtianſtadt, and all the plantations and negro-houſes levelled. Only three houſes left ſtanding at Frederickſtadt, and numbers of people killed.—At St Kit's, almoſt all the eſtates are deſtroyed, there being ſcarce a mill or boiling-houſe left ſtanding.—At Antigua, all the men of war, except the Admiral, are aſhore, and ſeveral ſhips at St John's foundered at their anchors; and the towns on the iſland, and the eſtates thereon, in as bad a ſituation as St Kit's.—At Dominica, eighteen veſſels are drove aſhore and loſt. Montſerrat and Nevis have ſcarcely a houſe left ſtanding.—The greateſt diſtreſs is felt for want of proviſions in all the iſlands, as almoſt all the ſhipping have been loſt, or driven on ſhore."

ENGLAND.

On the 2d of November, (the day on which the Lord Mayor elect went to the Lord

Lord Chancellor's to receive his approbation), the court of Aldermen unanimouſly voted, That this court doth return thanks to the Rt Hon. William Nash, Eſq; Lord Mayor of this city, for the particular regard he has been pleaſed to ſhew the members that compoſe this court; for his upright and unblemiſhed adminiſtration of public juſtice; and for his conſtant endeavours, on all occaſions, to promote the welfare and proſperity of this city during the whole courſe of his mayoralty.

A letter that had been ſent to the Lord Mayor elect, appeared in a morning-paper of Nov. 7. viz. —— "My Lord, According to my oath as a freeman of London, I think it my duty to inform your Lordſhip, that a mob is preparing to inſult you and the city of London in your proceſſion on Monday next. It is provided by that perſon in Weſtminſter who is uſually employed by Mr W—— for that purpoſe; and is compoſed chiefly of perſons in the purlieus of that neighbourhood. If your Lordſhip will pleaſe to direct a note as mentioned in a private letter to yourſelf, ſigned * * *, you ſhall be furniſhed with the name of the employer. My ſervant, my Lord, has been applied to, and will upon oath inform you of particulars. I am, my Lord, *An honeſt Freeman of London.*"

On Sunday, the 8th, about two o'clock afternoon, the Lord Mayor elect was ſworn into his office, at Guildhall, for the year enſuing.

Next morning, the 9th, the Lord Mayor went with the uſual ſtate to Weſtminſter-hall, and was ſworn in with the uſual ceremonies. In the proceſſion a fellow threw a large ſtone at the late Lord Mayor, which broke the fore-glaſs of his coach, and narrowly miſſed his Lordſhip. In the evening there was much rioting at the entrance of the hall. The mob not only inſulted the company, who came in chairs, but pulled down all the temporary outworks, and ſet them on fire; and when an engine was brought to extinguiſh the flame, they demoliſhed that likewiſe. The Lord Mayor, finding the rioters were determined to force their way into the hall, ſent for the artillery-company; on whoſe arrival ſeveral of the mob were taken, and ſecured, in order to be proceeded againſt according to law. After this, every thing remained perfectly quiet.

At a court of common council, Nov. 13. it was reſolved, That a committee be appointed, conſiſting of ſix aldermen and twelve commoners, to inquire into the cauſes of the tumults and diſturbances in the city on Monday the 9th, to endeavour to diſcover the perſons concerned therein, and to report: and a committee was appointed accordingly. —— At another court, on the 19th, there was much altercation between the Lord Mayor and Mr Wilkes; and the latter publiſhed the following letter in the news-papers.

To the Committee appointed to inquire into the cauſes of the tumults and diſturbances in this city on Monday, the 9th of November, and to endeavour to diſcover the perſons concerned therein.

"GENTLEMEN, *Guildhall, Nov. 21.*

When your committee was appointed by the court of common council, it was my particular requeſt that I might not be named to that ſervice, becauſe I had been accuſed of having formed the plan of the late tumults and diſturbances at Guildhall, and of having encouraged, aided, and abetted the rioters. I deſire that a full examination may be made by you into my conduct relative to that whole buſineſs, and I will attend you in perſon, and give every information in my power, at all times, when you pleaſe to acquaint me of the meeting of your committee. If I ſhall appear in any degree guilty of ſuch an outrage againſt the public peace, and the dignity of the capital, it will be your duty, Gentlemen, to move the court of common council, that I may be proſecuted at the expence of the city. If my innocence ſhall be aſcertained, truth and juſtice will call upon you to bear teſtimony, and to vindicate my injured character. — I am, with reſpect, Gentlemen, your obedient humble ſervant, JOHN WILKES."

The parliament met on Thurſday, Nov. 26. The King opened the ſeſſion with the following ſpeech.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Should moſt willingly have conſulted your private convenience, by allowing you a longer receſs from buſineſs, if I had not thought that ſome very important parts of the public ſervice required the immediate attention of parliament.

It is impoſſible that I can look with indifference upon whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of the kingdom

kingdom at large, or the private rights and intereſts of conſiderable numbers among my people: neither can I be inſenſible how materially every one of theſe great objects muſt be intereſted in the maintenance of the credit and proſperity of the Eaſt-India company. When therefore I received information of the difficulties in which that company appear to be involved, I determined to give you an early opportunity of informing yourſelves fully of the true ſtate of their affairs; and of making ſuch proviſions for the common benefit and ſecurity of all the various intereſts concerned, as you ſhall find beſt adapted to the exigencies of the caſe.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that there is reaſon to hope, that the war which has ſo long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a concluſion: and although there was no probability of our being involved therein, yet the diſcontinuance of thoſe troubles will afford a fairer proſpect of the duration of peace; which, I truſt, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their conſequences, affect.

I continue to receive, from foreign powers, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their pacific diſpoſitions towards this country: and it ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to preſerve the general tranquillity, as far as is conſiſtent with the honour of my crown, and the intereſts of my people.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It gives me much ſatisfaction, that the continuance of peace has enabled me to proceed in the reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces; but you will, I am confident, agree with me, that a conſiderable ſtrength at ſea muſt be ever neceſſary for preſerving the reputation, and power, of my kingdoms.

The proper eſtimates for the enſuing year ſhall be laid before you; and whatever ſupplies you may grant, ſhall, on my part, be managed with the ſtricteſt œconomy, and applied with the utmoſt fidelity.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot but feel the moſt real concern, that the produce of the late harveſt has not given us the relief which we had hoped for in reſpect to the dearneſs of corn. As far as human wiſdom can provide for alleviating the diſtreſſes of the poor, I am perſuaded, your attention will not be wanting: and you cannot gratify me more, than by calling upon me for my concurrence in whatever may contribute to the true welfare and happineſs of all my people.

Addreſſes were preſented to the King by both Houſes, that of the Lords on the 27th, and that of the Commons on the 28th; and gracious anſwers were given by his Majeſty.

The Commons, on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, after appointing a committee to draw up their addreſs, reſolved to go into a committee next morning, to conſider of the preſent high price of corn and proviſions.

The ſame day, a petition of the city of London was preſented and read; complaining of the ſcarcity of all kinds of grain, and the dearneſs of other proviſions; and ſetting forth, that the petitioners apprehend, if there was a ſpeedy ſtoppage of the diſtillation of corn, and an importation of all ſorts of grain duty-free, the ſame would be of public utility; and therefore praying the Houſe to provide ſuch remedies as ſhall be conſiſtent with the real and permanent intereſt of the whole kingdom; —and alſo a petition of the brewers of London, complaining of the high price of barley and malt; and alledging, that a ſupply from abroad may in ſome meaſure relieve their diſtreſs; and therefore praying, that leave may be given for the free importation of barley and malt. —— Both theſe petitions were referred to the afore-mentioned committee. —— Several petitions to the ſame effect were afterwards preſented.

Next day, the 27th, Mr Onſlow, from the aforementioned committee, reported the following reſolutions, viz. 1. That the exportation of corn, grain, malt, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch, and alſo the extraction of low wines and ſpirits from wheat and wheat-flour, be prohibited for a further time, to be limited. 2. That the importation of wheat, wheat-flour, rye, rye-meal, and Indian corn, into this kingdom, be allowed, for a further time, to be limited, free of duty. 3. That the importation of barley, barley-meal, oats, oat-meal, and pulſe, into this kingdom, be allowed, for a time to be limited, free of duty. 4. That the importation of rice, from any of his Majeſty's colonies in America, into this kingdom, be allowed for a further time, to be limited, free of duty. 5. That an act 8° Geo. III. to continue and amend an act 5° Geo. III. for importation of

ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time; and for allowing the importation of ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from the Britiſh dominions in America, for a limited time, be continued for a further time, to be limited. And a bill or bills were ordered to be brought in upon theſe reſolutions. The committee was continued.—A bill for allowing importation was accordingly preſented next day, and read a firſt and a ſecond time; of which, and of the other bills, proper notice ſhall be taken when they paſs.

On the firſt day of the ſeſſion, the Commons, immediately after reſolving to go into a committee on proviſions, ordered, That a committee of ſecrecy be appointed, to inquire into the ſtate of the Eaſt-India company; and for that purpoſe to inſpect the books and accounts of that company; and to report what they find material therein, in reſpect to the debts, credits, and effects, of the company, as alſo to the management and preſent ſituation of the company's affairs, together with their obſervations thereupon; to conſiſt of thirteen, to be choſen by balloting on the 29th.

On report of a committee Nov. 30. appointed to examine the liſts of thirteen perſons balloted the day before, to be the committee of ſecrecy on Eaſt-India affairs, the majority was found to have fallen on theſe following, viz. Rt Hon. Thomas Harley, Rt Hon. Hans Stanley, Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; Richard Jackſon, Eſq; Thomas Gilbert, Eſq; Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Viſcount Palmerſton, Nathanael Ryder, Eſq; William Burrell, Eſq; Rt Hon. Richard Rigby, Hon. Thomas Walpole, John Eames, Eſq; and Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick; the committee, or any five of them, to meet that afternoon in the Speaker's chamber; to have power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; to have power to adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, and to report from time to time; and to have power to ſit, during the ſitting and notwithſtanding any adjournment of the Houſe.—It was ordered, *nem. con.* that this committee do inquire in the firſt place, into the late proceedings of the Eaſt-India company, in relation to the appointment of commiſſioners for ſuperintending and regulating the company's affairs at their preſidencies in the Eaſt Indies.

On a motion to that purpoſe in the houſe of Commons on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, after the London petitions were referred to the proviſion-committee, the entry in the Journals of the 26th of May laſt, of the report from the committee who were appointed to inquire into the nature, ſtate, and condition, of the Eaſt-India company, and of the Britiſh affairs in the Eaſt-Indies, was read; and the commitee of thirty-one perſons appointed for that inquiry on the 16th of April laſt [408.], were of new appointed for the ſame purpoſe; the committee, or any ſeven of them, to meet next morning in the Speaker's chamber; to have power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; and the committee to have leave to ſit, notwithſtanding any adjournment of the Houſe; and to report their proceedings from time to time.

"*Cheſter, Nov.* 6. Yeſterday being the anniverſary commemoration of the Gunpowder-plot, a great number of people went in the evening to ſee George Williams's puppet-ſhow, exhibited at Eaton's dancing-room, in Watergate-ſtreet. It unfortunately happened, that a neighbouring grocer had, within a few days before, lodged a quantity of gunpowder in a cellar under the ſhow-room, which proved the cauſe of the moſt dreadful cataſtrophe ever known in theſe parts. For, between eight and nine o'clock the powder took fire, (how, or by what accident, is not yet aſcertained), and blew up the floor, a room over it, and the roof; ſhattered the walls, which were of ſtone, and amazingly thick, and communicating with the ſcenes, cloaths, &c. inſtantly ſet the whole room in a blaze.—Thus in a moment were the major part of the company buried under maſſy ruins, ſurrounded with flames, without any poſſibility of extricating themſelves: ſo that (beſides thoſe who were burnt to death, or killed upon the ſpot by the fall of heavy ſtones and timber) ſcarce one eſcaped without being either ſo miſerably ſcorched or cruſhed, that few can ſurvive.—The exploſion was very great, and attended with a convulſion which was felt in the extremities of the city and ſuburbs. This alarming circumſtance incited many people with a curioſity of inquiring into the cauſe; which, when known, it is impoſſible to expreſs the dread which every one was poſſeſſed with for the ſafety of their family and

friends. But when the dead and wounded were ſeen borne upon mens ſhoulders along the ſtreets, the ſcene became affectingly deplorable. Some fainting away, others crying in the bitterſt anguiſh, diſtracted with the loſs of huſbands, wives, children, and relations; in ſhort, the general horror and confuſion on this melancholy occaſion is eaſier to be imagined than deſcribed.—The number of the dead (among whom are Williams the ſhow-man, his wife, and child of about three or four years old, one Johnſon, an aſſiſtant of his, Johnſon's two boys, and ſeveral of Williams's relations) are computed at forty, and there are of the maimed, ſcorched, and wounded, about forty-two in the general infirmary, whoſe recovery is much doubted. Williams's ſon, a pretty youth of about ſixteen, was blown into Conmonhall-lane, had one or both thighs broke, and was otherwiſe terribly hurt; and ſeveral others were carried into the air, and dropped at a conſiderable diſtance, without receiving any material harm.—Much damage is likewiſe done to the adjacent buildings; ſeveral houſes being overthrown, and windows ſhattered to pieces at an incredible diſtance by the exploſion."

"*London*, *Nov.* 17. The number admitted into the infirmary at Cheſter was in all fifty-three. A clean bed was provided for every patient before the unfortunate ſufferer could be ſtripped, which in general was by cutting off the cloaths, to prevent the agony of pulling thoſe limbs which were broken, burnt, or bruiſed. It is aſtoniſhing, that of ſo large a number, all yet remain alive, except one; however, it muſt be apprehended that many of them will die. Beſides twenty-three dead on the ſpot, and fifty-three hoſpital-patients, there appears to be about thirty more in the town who have received ſlight contuſions or burns."

A ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Birmingham, and its neighbourhood, Nov. 15. about four o'clock in the morning. At Yardley, a farmer obſerved his houſe to ſhake very much, and heard a flock of ſheep in an adjacent field running about in great confuſion, occaſioned by the agitation of the earth, and the noiſe which attended it.

On the 22d of November, the rock known by the name of *the Needle*, or *Lot's wife*, upwards of 120 feet above high-water mark, which ſtood at the weſt end of the iſle of Wight, was by a continued waſhing of the ſea thrown down. The want of this rock will be a great loſs to mariners, as it was a direction for them to ſteer by.

"*London*, *Nov.* 17. Yeſterday came on before the Lord Chancellor, the cauſe, Becket and others, againſt Donaldſon, for printing Thomſon's Seaſons. The merits were not entered into, the counſel having agreed that it ſhould go to the Houſe of Lords, in order to obtain a final decree. The Lord Chancellor was pleaſed to pronounce a decree for the plaintiff in the uſual form, and the defendant deſired his attorney to lodge an appeal immediately; ſo that this long conteſted queſtion of literary property, will probably be determined in a few months."

The ſtate-lottery began drawing, at Guildhall, London, on Monday, Nov. 16.

The meaſles have lately been very rife and fatal at London. They are of a very different kind from thoſe deſcribed by the great Dr Sydenham, being of a malignant putrid nature, ſuch as viſited London in the years 1763 and 1768; where bleeding ſeemed of little or no ſervice, but ſmall doſes of emetic tartar, cordial medicines and bliſters, were very efficacious. The above diſorder was epidemic at Plymouth and parts adjacent in the years 1745 and 1750, and ſo long ſince as the year 1762 was deſcribed by Dr Morton, who ſays it raged ſo ſeverely during the autumn of that year, that it appeared like a gentle kind of plague, ſparing neither ſex nor age, and that 300 died weekly of it.

There has alſo prevailed at Kendal, and the parts adjacent, a falſe ſpecies of the ſmall-pox, which has carried off more than 700 perſons. The afflicted were at firſt taken with a very uncommon bleeding at the noſe, and generally expired immediately after the firſt ſtage of the diſorder, which was of ſo putrid a nature, that the whole body of the deceaſed was covered with large purple blotches, and was exceedingly offenſive even before diſſolution.

On the 15th of October, a poor man at Waterbeach, in Cambridgeſhire, being deſirous of his children having the ſmall pox, got ſome matter for that purpoſe, and putting it between two pieces of bread and butter gave it them to eat. They took the ſmall pox, and recovered perfectly.

A remedy has been diſcovered at Mecklenburg for the diſtemper incident to

to the horned cattle. It is no more than feeding the diſeaſed beaſts with crab-apples. The ſame fruit put into the water given the cattle to drink has been found to prevent the diſtemper.

"*London, Nov.* 30. A gentleman in the admiralty has lately received a preſent from a friend in North America, being the body of an American Princeſs, ſuppoſed to have been buried 400 years ago. It was inveloped in a goat's ſkin, and appears as freſh as if buried but yeſterday."

"On the 23d of November were taken up in the garden of Robert Colling, Eſq; of Hurworth, nine buſhels and one peck of potatoes, being the produce of a ſingle potatoe ſent him in February laſt from Nova Scotia, which weighed upwards of 14 lb. — It was planted in virgin earth, without the aſſiſtance of manure or any compoſt whatſoever."

In March laſt, a cauſe was heard of a very ſingular nature in the court of chancery. Some years ſince General Stanwix, his lady, and daughter, were all loſt (by the ſinking of the veſſel) in their paſſage from Dublin to Parkgate. The lady was his ſecond wife, and the daughter was by his firſt wife. At his ſecond marriage it was ſtipulated in the ſettlement, that if the General ſurvived his lady, the perſonal eſtate was to deſcend in ſuch a line; if the lady ſurvived the General, then in ſuch a line; and if the daughter ſurvived them both, then in ſuch a line. There were claimants in the cauſe under the ſuppoſition of each of theſe circumſtances. The party whom the General's ſurviorſhip was to have benefited, contended, That the ſhip being loſt in tempeſtuous weather, it was more than barely probable that he was upon deck, and that the ladies (as is almoſt ever the caſe in theſe ſituations) were down in the cabin, and of courſe (ſo confined) were ſubject to more early loſs of their lives than the General, who, as a man of arms and courage, was, they aſſerted, more able and more likely to ſtruggle with death than women; and in which he might probably have been aſſiſted by broken maſts and other parts of the rigging. Thoſe who claimed on the ſuppoſal of the wife's ſurviving her huſband, contended, That the General was old, and conſequently feeble, and by no means ſtrong enough to reſiſt the ſhocks of ſuch a terrible attack; that the lady was conſiderably younger, and, though of the weaker ſex, proportionably ſtronger than her huſband, and, being fond of the General, not improbably was with him at the time; therefore, in every reaſonable ſuppoſition, ſurvived him. The third party advanced, That the daughter was younger, and of a more hale conſtitution, than either the General or his lady; that, undoubtedly, the uncommon mutual affection of the two latter rendered them inſenſible of their own reſpective danger, in their feelings for each other, ſo that it was on the ſide of probability that they ſunk down in death together; that the daughter, on the contrary, though a dutiful, and, perhaps, affectionate child, yet being ſtill younger than the mother-in-law, and having no ſuch violent attachment for any ſecond perſon as the General and his lady reciprocally had for each other; and being, too, from the circumſtance of youth, to be ſuppoſed ſtill more unwilling to part with life than either father or mother, the probability of being the laſt ſurvivor was infinitely in favour of the daughter.

SCOTLAND.

"*Edinburgh, Oct.* 23. The talk of eſtabliſhing a poor's rate in this city has been lately revived [xi. 70. 232.]. The late voluntary collection for the ſupport of the charity-workhouſe, did not amount to one half of the former collection, owing to many who contributed liberally on former occaſions, giving very ſparingly, or nothing at all upon this. The bulk of the money lately received for this very neceſſary charity, has been paid by thoſe who frequent the churches, and of courſe, contribute weekly to the collections at the church-doors, ſo that almoſt the whole burthen of providing for the poor falls upon a third or a fourth part of the inhabitants only, which makes many who oppoſed a poor's rate formerly, now wiſh for ſuch a tax, or ſome other more equal mode of ſupporting the poor." *Edin. Adv.*

To the above the following anſwer appeared in the adverti[ſ]er of Nov. 13.

"SIR, I am ſurpriſed to find that no body has taken notice of the paragraph in your paper of Oct 23. where you ſay the ſcheme of eſtabliſhing a poor's rate in this city is revived, and that, or ſome ſuch tax for ſupporting the poor is now wiſhed for, as the late collection for the charity-workhouſe did not amount to the one half of the former collection. This inſinuation of the want of charity in the inhabitants of Edinburgh is moſt unjuſt,

and you yourſelf muſt know the real cauſe of the deficiency of the late collection, as it has been long the ſubject of complaint, viz. that the ſtreets of Edinburgh, and the avenues leading to it, are not only crouded with begging poor, but we are obliged to ſerve them daily at our doors, ſo that the workhouſe is little relief to the inhabitants.

For many years after the charity-workhouſe was erected, a beggar no ſooner appeared in our ſtreets, than he was taken up and confined, till he enacted himſelf to return to his place of reſidence; and at this time there was not another workhouſe within forty miles of the city; and now we have no leſs than three workhouſes in the city and ſuburbs, and other two within ſix miles of it, and yet there are as many beggars at preſent as when there was none. And why? Becauſe thoſe whoſe proper buſineſs it is, give themſelves no trouble about the police; and therefore I, as many others, refuſed to contribute longer to theſe public collections, until we ſhould ſee our repeated complaints liſtened to, of clearing the ſtreets and our doors of theſe foreign vagrants.

I am quite againſt your ſcheme of ſuppreſſing the collection at the church-doors on Sunday for the benefit of the poor: becauſe it is an ancient good cuſtom, is entirely voluntary, and what the meaneſt ſervant chearfully contributes to.

I hope I ſhall not be miſtaken, as if I meant to diſcourage aſſiſtance being given to the workhouſe. Far from it. I contribute my weekly mite, and with pleaſure at any time will do more, when I ſee our ſtreets cleared of that inundation of vagrants from all corners of Britain and Ireland, and am aſſured that the funds of the houſe fall ſhort, either by an increaſe of its number, or dearneſs of proviſions. I am, *&c.*

An Edinburgh Burgher."

"*Edinburgh, Nov.* 7. On Monday laſt there was a numerous meeting of the proprietors of the Douglas Heron & Co. bank held at Dumfries [515. & 307. art. 8.]; in which directors were choſen for the enſuing year, viz. five extraordinary directors, and at each office five, inſtead of nine, ordinary directors. It was agreed, that every proprietor has a right to inſpect the company's books at any of their offices, whenever he chuſes; and that the company ſhould indemnify the directors who borrowed money upon annuities, provided they be redeemable [395.]. —— The following is a liſt of the directors.

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

The Duke of Buccleugh.
Sir Adam Ferguſſon, Bt, } Advocates.
Henry Dundas, Eſq; }
Alexander Ferguſſon, Eſq; }
Hay Campbell, Eſq; }

DIRECTORS at AIR.

John Campbell of Wellwod, } Eſqs.
John Hamilton of Sundrum, }
William Logan of Camlarg, }
David Ferguſſon, Eſq; Provoſt of Air.
Archibald Crawfurd of Ardmillan, Eſq:

DIRECTORS at EDINBURCH.

John Campbell, Eſq; of Saddle.
Mr George Home, } Writers to the Sig-
Mr William Hay, } net.
Mr Alexander Macconochie, Writer.
Mr John Balfour, Bookſeller.

DIRECTORS at DUMFRIES.

Robert Riddick, Eſq; of Corberton.
Mr Gilbert Paterſon, } Merchants.
Mr John Macwhirter, }
Mr John Aitken, Writer.
Mr Ebenezer Wilſon, Bookſeller.

The price of bread is lowered one aſſize at Edinburgh, which alteration took place, Nov. 2. the quartern-loaf, wheaten, to 7 d. 3 f. and houſehold to 5 d. 3 f. and other bread in proportion. [336.]

The ſynod of Aberdeen, in October laſt, paſſed an act, expreſſing the ſynod's diſapprobation of clergymens accepting qualifications to vote in the election of members of parliament, that may be ſuſpected of being nominal and fictitious; and in the ſtrongeſt manner recommending to all their members to give no countenance to ſuch a practice.

Alexander Macdonald, alias Macrob, was hanged at Perth, on the 27th of November. [579.]. —— Wark and Macfarlane [578.] at Glaſgow got a pardon, on condition of tranſportation for life. They demurred a little, but afterwards thought proper to comply with the terms.

Many thefts, robberies, and other outrageous crimes, having been lately committed in Edinburgh, and its environs, the magiſtrates, on the 28th November, iſſued an advertiſement, offering a reward of one guinea each for apprehending forty perſons therein named, who had

had been baniſhed the city and liberties, or judicially enacted themſelves for that effect, and were ſuppoſed to be ſtill lurking within the ſame. In conſequence of which ſeveral perſons have been apprehended and impriſoned.

In October, ſeveral paragraphs appeared in the news-papers, purporting, that a peſtilential diſtemper had appeared in the iſland of Lewis, (ſaid to have been communicated to the people at Stornoway by a veſſel from Dantzick), attended with very fatal effects. The moſt favourable account given of it was, that it was a purple fever that carried off great numbers; thought to be owing to the vaſt quantities of fiſh and herrings that are daily eat by the inhabitants, the greateſt part of whom live entirely upon herrings and potatoes during the fiſh-months, on account of the ſcarcity of corn and want of bread. At laſt the following article quieted the minds of the people.

"*St James's, Nov.* 14. By accounts of undoubted authority received from Scotland it appears, that the report of the plague's having made its appearance at Lewis, one of the Weſtern iſlands, was not founded in truth. A putrid fever, which had prevailed for two or three months in that iſland, gave riſe to the alarm: and the ſeveral accounts which have been lately publiſhed, ſtating the infection as imported by goods landed from a veſſel from Dantzick at the iſland of Lewis, are equally void of foundation; as, by the laſt accounts received from Dantzick, it does not appear that there has lately been the leaſt ſymptom of any infectious diſtemper in that city." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cambridge, to a perſon of diſtinction in Edinburgh, dated Nov.* 26. Mr Bruns, who is collating MSS at Rome for Dr Kennicote, has found, in a Latin Bible in the Vatican, two leaves, containing part of the loſt 91ſt book of Livy. Each of the four pages has two columns, containing thirty lines each. Part of the book of Tobit being written croſs this text of Livy, has made it rather difficult to be read: however, Mr Bruns has ſucceeded, and tranſcribed ſeven columns, which he finds to contain an account of the Sertorian war in Spain, and mentions people and towns not taken notice of by other writers. The MS is ſaid to be of the ſecond century; and if ſo, is one of the oldeſt known."

On the 29th of October arrived at Edinburgh from Iceland, and other places in the north ſeas, where they had been on a voyage for diſcoveries, Mr Banks, Dr Solander, and Dr Lind, [392.]. In viſiting the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, they went aſhore on the iſland of Staffa, which is reckoned one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the world. This iſland is about three miles in circumference; it is ſurrounded by a row of maſſy pillars of different ſhapes, ſuch as pentagons, octagons, &c.; they are about 55 feet high, and near five feet diameter, ſupporting a ſolid rock of a mile in length, and about 60 feet high above the pillars. There is a cave in this iſland, which the natives call *the cave of Fingal;* its length is 371 feet, its height about 115 feet, and its width 51 feet: the whole ſides are ſolid rock, and the bottom is covered with water 12 feet deep. The Giants cauſey in Ireland, or Stonehenge in England, are but trifles when compared to this iſland; elegant drawings of which were taken on the ſpot. — The gentlemen were very hoſpitably received by the inhabitants of Iceland, who are ſtrong, ſimple, honeſt, and induſtrious, in general excellent players at cheſs, and exceedingly fond of ſpirits and tobacco. In the courſe of their voyage they ſaw many ancient inſcriptions on rocks, which are thought, by the beſt antiquarians, to be the original manner of writing, before the uſe of paper. The characters are Runic, and ſo imperfectly underſtood even by the learned, that their meaning is very doubtful. They alſo ſaw the remains of many temples, which are ſuppoſed to have belonged to the Druids; and ſeveral ſepulchres, reſembling the barrows to be ſeen near Stonehenge in Wiltſhire. —— The above gentlemen ſet out from Edinburgh for London, Nov. 20.

The following particulars are taken from the London Magazine.

"Mr Banks and Dr Solander, to whom the world is already ſo much obliged for the additions which they have made to our ſtores of entertainment and utility, who, with the nobleſt heroiſm, have ventured into unknown ſeas, and amongſt uncivilized nations, having been diſappointed this year in getting proper ſhips for another voyage into the Southern ocean, have employed this interval in viſiting Iceland, and ſome of the Scottiſh iſles, accompanied by Dr Lind, and Mr Gore,

Gore, who has been thrice round the world.

Still intent on great objects, though diligent obſervers even of the minuteſt circumſtances of nature, they have in this late voyage applied themſelves in a particular manner to the ſtudy of volcanos; and although they do not ſeem to have carried their ideas upon this ſubject ſo far as Sir William Hamilton, they have certainly made ſuch diſcoveries, as very much to ſtrengthen and enlarge the theory of the prodigious effects which have been produced by fire in various parts of the terreſtrial globe.

It is believed they are the firſt human beings who have been upon the top of Mount Hecla in Iceland, that moſt extraordinary burning mountain, whoſe bowels are on fire while it is covered with ſnow, and which the Grecian or Roman mythologiſts could not have failed to fancy poſſeſſed by ſome being of a tremendous nature. They found aſhes of a pretty conſiderable depth all along as they aſcended the mountain; yet when they reached the higher parts of it, there was a continual drizzling, the moiſture of which fixed itſelf in their hair like hoar-froſt; and when they were at the ſummit, the cold was intenſe in a moſt ſtriking degree.

At Geiſar in Iceland they found a monſtrous *crater*, or as it may be called *ciſtern*, formed by a volcano, which held a vaſt quantity of hot boiling water, and threw it into the air to a very great height.

It is remarkable, that Iceland was one of the earlieſt ſeats of learning in Europe. They have long had printing among them, and their *gymnaſium* or college ſtill flouriſhes. Much of the ancient hiſtory of the northern parts of Europe, in particular of Sweden and Denmark, is preſerved by them, and they have ſeveral hundred different books in their language, and ſome traſlations. *The whole duty of man* is tranſlated into Icelandic.

The inhabitants are much depreſſed by the inclemency of their climate and other cauſes, and have no encouragement to induſtry. They are an honeſt, plain, pious race of men, unaccuſtomed to ſee ſtrangers, and therefore not expert at entertaining them; but withal abundantly hoſpitable, and ready to do every thing to oblige them, ſo ſoon as the wants or wiſhes of ſtrangers are made known to them."

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 5. At Miggernie, Perthſhire, Mr Alexander Menzies, writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Eleonora Menzies, daughter of James Menzies of Culdares, Eſq;

6. At London, James Cocks, Eſq; banker, to Miſs Watſon, daughter of Adm. Watſon, deceaſed.

In Bute, Neil Snodgraſs of Cuninghamhead, Eſq; to Miſs M'Neil, daughter of James M'Neil, Eſq; of Kilmorie.

16. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieff-Welwood, Bt, to Miſs Suſan Robertſon, daughter of James Robertſon-Barclay, Eſq; Clerk to the Signet.

19. At Edinburgh, Archibald Roberton, Eſq; of Bedlay, Advocate, to Miſs Spottiſwoode, daughter of John Spottiſwoode, Eſq; of Spottiſwoode.

24. At Blandfield, near Edinburgh, Neil Campbell of Duntroon, Eſq; to Miſs Jean Campbell, eldeſt daughter of Capt. Campbell of Blandfield.

30. At Glaſgow, Robert Crawford, Eſq; of Poſtle, to Miſs Jeanie Luke, daughter of the late Robert Luke, Eſq. of Greenfield.

At Morton, Nithſdale, Mr Robert Lorimer, of Auchenight, to Miſs Peggy Carſon, ſiſter to the heireſs of Drumcork.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 18. At Frederickfeldt, near Berlin, the conſort of Prince Auguſtus Ferdinand of Pruſſia, of a prince.

22. At Brunſwick, the Hereditary Princeſs of Brunſwick, of a princeſs.

24. At Dumfries-houſe, the Counteſs of Dumfries, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 11. At Glaſgow, Mr James Young ſenior, merchant in that city. [Formerly omitted.]

Aug. At St Vincent, William-Leyborne Leyborne, Governor-General of Grenada, the Grenadines, St Vincent, and Tobago.

At Lincoln, Lady Haverſham, ſiſter to the late Lord Angleſey, and aunt to the preſent Lord Valentia.

At Birmingham, one Eyre, a cutler, in the 107th year of his age.

At Horton-lane, near Shrewſbury, J. Jones, aged 102.

In St Mary's alms-houſe, at Shrewſbury, Mary Butler, aged 102.

Nov. 1. At Kilravock, Nairnſhire, Capt. William Roſe, ſecond ſon of Hugh Roſe, of Kilravock, Eſq;

4. At his houſe in Peebleſſhire, James Williamſon, Eſq; of Cardronna.

6. At St Fergus, near Peterhead, Mr Robert Gardin, miniſter of that parish.

8. At

8. At Dundee, Mrs Rachel Campbell, widow, firſt of John Patullo of Balhouſſie, laſt of Patrick Chrichton of Ruthven.

9. At Cramond, Sir Adam Inglis of Cramond, Bt.

In Ireland, Michael Byrne, Eſq; member for St Mawes in Cornwall, and nephew to Lord Viſcount Clare.

12. At Mid-Calder, Mr James Watſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

13. At London, Lt-Col. James Ramſay, of the 30th regiment of foot.

16. At London, Capt. Carr, of the navy.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Irving, writer to the ſignet.

At Leeds, Yorkſhire, David Legro, Eſq; in the 103d year of his age.

At Fochabers, Iſabel King, widow, aged 108. Her huſband, who died about two years ago, was 98 years old at his deceaſe. They had lived together in a married ſtate upwards of 66 years.

18. At his Lordſhip's ſeat at Sirlby, near Blyth, in Nottinghamſhire, William Monckton Arundel, Viſcount Galway and Baron of Killard in Ireland, member for Pontefract in Yorkſhire. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, about twenty-two years of age.

21. At his houſe of Whitfield, near Leith, Alexander Home, Eſq; late of Manderſton.

23. At Edinburgh, Dame Anne Cockburn, relict of Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Bt.

26. At Kilravock, Nairnſhire, Hugh Roſe of Kilravock, Eſq;

30. At Biggar, Lady Margaret Lindſay, daughter of William Earl of Crawfurd, deceaſed.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Nov. 3. to grant unto William Courtenay, of Hartley-row, Hants, Eſq; and John Penſon, of Chriſt church, in the county of Oxford, Eſq; the office of making, writing, and engroſſing all writs of Subpœna iſſuing out of the Subpœna-office in Chancery.

6. to appoint the Hon. Edward Hay, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the iſland of Barbadoes, in the room of William Spry, Eſq; deceaſed.

to appoint Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the province of New York.

21. to appoint Edward Bayntun, Eſq; to be Conſul-General at Tripoli, in the room of Edward Barker, Eſq; deceaſed.

28. to appoint Lt-Gen. James Adolphus Oughton to be Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua, in the room of Francis Lord Hawley, deceaſed.

to grant unto Thomas Moore, Eſq: the office of one of the Deemſters of the iſland of Man, on the reſignation of Peter John Heywood, Eſq;

30. to grant unto Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; one of the clerks of the Privy Council, the office of Keeper of the Privy-Council records, in the room of Philip Sharpe, Eſq; deceaſed.

to appoint George Chetwynd, Eſq; to be one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, in the room of Philip Sharpe, Eſq; deceaſed.

to grant unto Sir Charles Cocks, Bt, the office of Clerk of the Ordnance of G. Britain, on the reſignation of William Rawlinſon Earle, Eſq;

to grant unto Benjamin Langlois, Eſq; the office of Clerk of the delivery of Artillery, Ammunition, and other neceſſaries whatſoever, appertaining to the office of Ordnance, in the room of Sir Charles Cocks, Bt.

On the 6th of November, the Rt Hon. Sir Jeffery Amherſt, K. B. Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and on the 17th, the Rt Hon. Sir Thomas Parker, Kt, were ſworn of the Privy Council.

War-office, Nov. 13. 1772.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint,

Maj.-Gen. Charles Fitzroy, of the 14th regiment of dragoons, to be Colonel of the 3d or King's own regiment of dragoons, in the room of the Earl of Albemarle, deceaſed.

Lt-Gen. Bigoe Armſtrong, of the Royal American regiment, to be Colonel of the 8th or the King's regiment of foot, in the room of Lt-Gen. Daniel Webb, promoted to the command of the 14th reg. of dragoons; and

Maj.-Gen. Frederick Haldimand to be Colonel Commandant of a battalion in the Royal American regiment, in the room of Lt-Gen. Armſtrong.

War-office, Nov. 23.

Royal reg. of Horſe-guards: Maj. Wynter Blathwayt is appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Andrew Forbes; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Maj. Charles Tuffnell to be Major, vice Blathwayt; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. William Hanger to be Captain, vice Tuffnell: by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. Alexander Forbes to be Lieutenant, vice Hanger; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Henry Watſon, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Forbes; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. Robert Shore Milnes to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Longe; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Anthony Hodges, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Milnes; by purchaſe.

2d reg. of dragoon-guards: Capt. William Tancred, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice William Smith, deceaſed.

3d reg. of dragoon-guards: Surg. Robert Roberts, of the 15th regiment of foot, to be Surgeon, vice Peter Mackenzie, deceaſed.

3d reg. of dragoons: Richard Barry, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Edmund Lodge; by purchaſe.

16th reg. of dragoons: Lieut. Harry Farrington

rington Gardner to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Williams; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. Thomas Pidcock to be Lieutenant, vice Gardner; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Thomas Webb, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Pidcock; by purchaſe.

Coldſtream reg. of foot-guards: Enſ. Lowther Pennington to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Dilkes, deceaſed.

Ditto: Thomas Thoroton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Pennington.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Enſ. William Hay to be Lieutenant, vice John Blair, deceaſed.

Ditto: Walter Dawſon Faucitt, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Hay.

3d reg. of foot: Maj. George Nicholſon to be Major, vice Edward Hawke, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Capt. Thomas Da Coſta to be Captain, vice Nicholſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Oliver Lambart to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Da Coſta; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. John Biddulph to be Lieutenant, vice Lambart; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Bernard Lindſay, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Biddulph; by purchaſe.

4th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Glanville Evelyn to be Captain, vice William Henderſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. John Iveſon to be Lieutenant, vice Evelyn; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Hay, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Iveſon; by purchaſe.

7th reg. of foot: Capt. Joſeph Stopford to be Major, vice John Caldwell, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Thomas Heſketh to be Captain, vice Stopford; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Ibbetſon Hamer of the marines, to be Lieutenant, vice Heſketh; by purchaſe.

8th reg. of foot: Maj. John Caldwell, of the 7th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dudley Ackland; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Rounds Brooke, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Gough, deceaſed.

Ditto: Serj. James Webb to be Adjutant, vice John Gough, deceaſed.

15th reg of foot: Surgeon's mate John Peter Elige, of the 3d regiment of foot, to be Surgeon, vice Robert Roberts, removed to the dragoons.

18th reg. of foot: Robert Newburgh (Clerk) to be Chaplain, vice Daniel Thomas; by purchaſe.

23d reg. of foot: Surgeon's mate William Robertſon, of the 23d regiment of foot, to be Surgeon, vice Paterſon, deceaſed.

26th reg. of foot: Lieut. Donald M'Donald, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Bethuen Lindeſay, who exchanges.

56th reg. of foot: Enſ. William Somerville to be Lieutenant, vice John Maxwell; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Samuel Pole, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Somervile; by purchaſe.

59th reg. of foot: Richard Bulckeley, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Clarke; by purchaſe.

65th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Weſtrop to be Adjutant, vice John Roberts, who reſigns.

67th reg. of foot: Enſ. William Sladden to be Lieutenant, vice Meydwell Maſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lullam Wood, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Sladden; by purchaſe.

William Ralfe (Clerk) to be Chaplain to the Governor of the iſland of Minorca, in the room of John Morgan, who retires.

William Porter (Clerk) to be Chaplain to the garriſon of Mobille.

Archibald Campbell, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Eaſt-Indies only.

From other papers, &c.

Lord North, Chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, in the room of the Earl of Litchfield, deceaſed. Choſen at Oxford, Oct. 3. unanimouſly.

George Marſh, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Navy, in the room of Thomas Hanway, Eſq; deceaſed.

Mr Thomas Cleghorn, wine-merchant in Edinburgh, elected, Nov. 4. one of the Bailies of that city, in the room of Mr Alexander Kincaid, who would not accept [520.]. The Bailies take rank in the following order: Meſſ. Kid, Grieve, Campbell, and Cleghorn.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for November 1772.

Within the city	Males 15	36	65. Incr. 15.	
	Fem. 21			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 9	29		
	Fem. 20			

Age.			N°	Diſeaſes.	N°
Under		2	20	Aged —	10
Between	2	& 5	5	Aſthma —	1
	5	& 10	6	Bowelhive —	2
	10	& 20	4	Childbed —	2
	20	& 30	7	Conſumption —	19
	30	& 40	3	Fever —	16
	40	& 50	3	Nerves —	1
	50	& 60	6	Small pox —	6
	60	& 70	5	Stillborn —	2
	70	& 80	4	Teething —	6
	80	& 90	1		
	90	& 100	1		

Edinburgh, Dec. 18. 1772. Oat-meal, 1s 1d. Bear-meal, 8d. 2 f. Peaſe-meal, 9 d.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Dec. 4 1772.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	22 s. 0 d.	21 s. 0 d.	19 s. 6 d.
Bear,	17 s. 6 d.	16 s. 8 d.	16 s. 0 d.
Oats,	14 s. 6 d.	14 s. 0 d.	13 s. 6 d.
Peaſe,	14 s. 8 d.	14 s. 0 d.	13 s. 8 d.